

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • FEBRUARY 1964

WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET?

A UNITED EUROPE CAN
AFFECT THE JOBS AND
TRADE OF ALL OF US
BY HOWARD WHIDDEN



GEORGE WASHINGTON HUMAN BEING

BY T. R. FEHRENBACH



GEORGE WASHINGTON — Gilbert Stuart, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; Gift of Jean McGinley Draper

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SWEEPSTAKES



A STATE LOTTERY FOR 1964

READING YOUR
OPPONENTS'
BRIDGE HANDS
By Wm. S. ROOT



The Great Entertainer welcomes two hot favorites to the big time

Everybody knows 7 Crown tastes great cold (as in the four famous drinks on the left).

But some like it hot — and you'll know why when you taste either of these steaming mugs laced with America's favorite whiskey. Delicious after a bout with Jack Frost.

Both are easy to fix. And thanks to the Great Entertainer's special quality of taste both belong in the big time. Here's how! 7 Crown Hot Toddy: 2 oz. 7 Crown, 1 tsp. sugar, stir in mug. Add hot water. Garnish with cinnamon stick. 7 Crown Hot Grog: 2 oz. 7 Crown, 1 tsp. sugar, 1 tsp. lemon juice. Stir. Add hot water or tea. Both are delicious.

Say Seagram's and be Sure

LEGION

Magazine

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Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.



FEBRUARY 1964

Volume 76, Number 2

POSTMASTER:
Send Form 3579 to P.O. Box 1055,
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky., by The American Legion. Copyright 1964 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2.00. Order nonmember subscriptions from the Circulation Department of The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

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Executive and
Administrative Offices
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206
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**The American Legion Magazine
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New York, New York 10019
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Arden E. Roney & Assoc.
Los Angeles & San Francisco, Calif.
Northwest
The Harlowe Co.
Seattle, Wash. 98101
Southeast
The Dawson Co.
Miami, Fla. & Atlanta, Ga.
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A black and white photograph of a young child with bangs, sitting in a high chair and holding a cup. The child is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. They are wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt. The high chair has a dark, curved backrest. The child's hands are positioned on either side of a light-colored cup, holding it. The background is a plain, light color. The overall tone of the image is soft and intimate.

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**COMMON MARKET OR COMMON WALL?
U.S. UNIONS LOSING STEAM.
RED CHINESE HATE.**

**DATELINE
WASHINGTON**



While the Administration publicly proclaims its steadfast support for the European Common Market, public enthusiasm, as expressed in the chambers of Congress, is waning . . . Farm leaders here are becoming increasingly fearful that the six-nation Common Market, originally oriented toward freer world trade, may be instead erecting a Common Wall against imports--a barrier that would hurt U.S. farmers hardest of all.

Foreign sales of U.S. products are vital to U.S. agriculture . . . Our farm exports comprise one-fourth in value of all U.S. shipments abroad, and sales to the Six--France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Luxemburg--amount to \$1 billion annually.

The Common Market nations have already submitted to the demands of their own farmers to ban U.S. poultry sales by prohibitive tariffs . . . There's considerable concern here that U.S. wheat, wheat flour, feed grains, meat products, and rice will soon run into similar protectionist roadblocks. (See "What Is The European Common Market?" on p. 8)

Organized labor can still flex a mighty muscle or two in industry and politics, but the statistics indicate a slowly creeping slack setting in.

Latest figures obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics here, not always with union cooperation, show a steady decline in organized labor's power over the past seven years . . . U.S. union membership today covers only 30% of the total non-farm labor force, a drop of 3.4%, or nearly 1 million since 1956.

The BLS blames the union losses not to workers' disaffection, but to the steady drop in manufacturing employment, to the large-scale shift by workers to white-collar jobs, and to the stagnation of the old-time organizing spirit.

Total U.S. union membership is estimated at around 16,630,000, or roughly one out of five of the entire labor force . . . Of these, 3,300,000 are women.

While there is some comfort for the U.S. in the current split between the major communist powers, some Government leaders here are worrying over the long-range consequences of the unrelenting hatred that Red China holds for the United States.

For more than two decades, Mao Tse-tung has been brainwashing the half-billion red-ruled Chinese that Uncle Sam is their unyielding enemy . . . So that today an entire generation of Chinese has been raised to know nothing but hatred for the United States.

Even the tragic death of President Kennedy failed to arouse a glimmer of compassion in Red China . . . Castro murmured fumbling regrets, but Peking reacted by publishing and broadcasting scurrilous attacks on President Kennedy and on his successor.

Two years ago, a Chinese red leader boasted that his country could lose 350 million men in a nuclear war and still remain a major power . . . Today Red China is pushing all stops to develop its own atomic bomb, driven on in part by a deep hatred for the U.S.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

MUCH WORK TO DO

" . . . Banish your fears. Shed your doubts. Renew your hopes. We have much work to do. Roll up your sleeves and let's get about doing it." **President Johnson.**

CULT OF VIOLENCE

"We must recognize that the romanticized cult of the frontier, with its glorification of violence and unrestrained individualism, is a childish and dangerous anachronism in a nation which carries the responsibility of the leadership of the free world in the nuclear age." **Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.)**

PAEAN TO POLITICS

"The success of our form of government is directly attributed to this difference of opinion as represented by a strong two-party system. It behooves every young person today to support this system and to strengthen it by active participation. **Rep. Odin Langen (R-Minn.)**

FROWN DETERRENCE

"A U.S. frown doesn't deter others from committing what we consider to be political sins." **Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.**

ANATOMY OF APATHY

"External aid should be so conceived and administered as to outlive its usefulness as soon as possible." **David E. Bell, Administrator of Agency for International Development.**

TOO MUCH TALK

"There is an instinctive feeling . . . that we Americans talk too much, tell too much, and we should be much tighter about our military information and what we know about the Russians." **Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense.**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10019.

SIR: Sydney Prerau's November article, "What You Should Know About Writing a Will," is valuable advice for your readers. I would particularly urge that veterans who have not reviewed their wills in many years get them out and do so, in consultation with their attorneys. In the intervening years they may have acquired new beneficiaries and lost some old ones, they may have acquired new property to be disposed of, and the witnesses of their original wills may have died. All of these are urgent reasons for devising a new will.

JAMES C. KELLOG
Attorney at Law
Chicago, Ill.

They should also review the named beneficiaries of their life insurance.

SIR: What kind of a Legionnaire's representative are you to exalt such a man as Arthur H. Dean and his assignment by the United States to argue for the disarmament of our country and placing our land under United Nations armament? You should be fired from your editorship for allowing such stuff to be published in our magazine.

EMIL JAHN
Sun City, Ariz.

On page 31, December, we showed Wall Street Post 1217, American Legion, (N.Y.), awarding its annual Bill of Rights Defense Medal to Arthur H. Dean, former Chief U.S. Delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The U.S. pulled out of the conference in 1961, having made no headway toward an enforceable disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union.

SIR: I recently read in the news that three acres in Arlington cemetery had been given to the Kennedy family. I have the utmost regards and sincere sympathy for the Kennedy family, but as the family has no possible need for three acres at Arlington, I cannot see but this gesture will be an embarrassment to the former First Lady.

GRACE DECKER
Tacoma, Wash.

Many others have wondered about this story, too. The American Legion received an account of the facts of the Kennedy plot at Arlington, and it appears on page 27.

SIR: I read with wholehearted approval Mr. Giese's article about Judge Loble, "Montana's Experiment With Juvenile Crime," in your December issue. I wish permission to reproduce it for this city's 30,000 citizens. We are having our share of juvenile crime and I feel this method is worthy of consideration by our people.

ALBERT O. SONNENBERG
Kingston, N. Y.

SIR: Legionnaires everywhere should make sure that Mr. Giese's article about Judge Loble is placed in the hands of their local judges, legislators and other civic minded leaders. Our Post has found public officials to be highly cooperative in evaluating suggestions offered to them.

FRANK R. COLEMAN
Arlington, Va.

SIR: More power to Judge Lester Loble of Helena, Montana.

LEON F. DAVIS
Lynn, Mass.

SIR: An accolade to Judge Loble, and his effective method of curbing juvenile crime.

W. WALTER FOX
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: Long live Judge Lester Loble! He has awakened his judicial district on how to deal with young criminals. Until others do likewise juvenile crime will continue and increase at an alarming rate.

JESSE LINEBARGER
Tonopah, Nev.

SIR: Please advise cost of 100 reprints of the Judge Loble article, one of the most sensible and effective approaches to the problem I've ever read.

J. H. GILLISON, JR.
Newhall, Calif.

SIR: We need enough copies of the Judge Loble article to distribute to our California State Juvenile Officers Ass'n.

WALTER F. YOUNG, Sheriff
Contra Costa County
Martinez, Calif.

SIR: "Montana's Experiment With Juvenile Crime," is just about the finest you ever published. Judge Loble deserves a lot of credit for sticking to his guns in the face of a lot of criticism from elsewhere. I hope the National or Montana American Legion present the good jurist with a Meritorious Service Citation.

A. E. KOCHLER
Havertown, Pa.

SIR: Re: Irving Jaffee's December article, "Why We Deserve to Lose the Olympics," we do not deserve to lose the Olympics, but our Olympic Committee should be kicked off its butt and sent out to pick chickens. We fought a "no win" war in

Korea; we are fighting a "no win" war in Viet Nam, in Washington and in the U.N., and a "no win" war over the communist invasion of Cuba. The Olympic committee is planning and executing a "no win" Olympic games. They all seem to think that if we stop winning, the communists will stop hating us. Only our best competitive athletes should be sent to the Olympics, pro or no pro. Those who don't want to make a living in sports should be subsidized like the Russian "amateurs."

GEORGE A. TRUMBO
Sutherlin, Ore.

SIR: Thanks for Jaffee's excellent article. I've been waiting for years for someone with the fortitude to write such a scathing denunciation of our mossback Olympic brass, and enlighten us on the fallacy of amateurs vs. professionals. Time after time, going all the way back to the shoddy Jim Thorpe deal, fine American athletes have been barred by the AAU and the Olympic Committee from international competition on technicalities of amateurism that other countries ignore. I will make my next donation to the American Olympic team when we have amateurs and professionals classified under one heading—American Athletes.

WATSON HOWDEN
Oakland, Calif.

SIR: At our last regular meeting, Quentin Roosevelt Post 8, Clinton, N. J., discussed your enlightening December article on dogtags, called Medic-Alert, for people who require special medical handling in emergencies. This led to a discussion of the whole manner in which our magazine is edited today, and to an expression by the Commander and members of Post 8 of how pleased we are with the new-looking, new-reading American Legion Magazine.

VIRGINIA CHAPMAN, Adjutant
Clifton, N. J.

SIR: How can one apply for a Medic-Alert tag?

ROBERT DENNISON, JR.
Baltimore, Md.

Write: Medic-Alert, Turlock, Calif.

SIR: I want to express my thanks for your December editorial favoring widespread publication of the actual transcripts of Congressional investigating hearings. A year ago I was on a study group which had these transcripts available to it. They were tremendous eye-openers, and it seemed to us that they should be available to every American.

HAROLD M. MARTIN
Spokane, Wash.

SIR: I share Prof. Mitchell Dreese's regrets (Letters, December) that the excellent content of our magazine is not more available to the general public. Our Westchester Auxiliary Unit 823 tries to remedy this in a small way through gift subscriptions to each public library in the Westchester area of Los Angeles.

FRANCES K. LEAHY
Los Angeles, Calif.

EDITOR'S

CORNER

A GREAT AMERICAN

JIM BOYLE is retiring, at the age of 77, from the office of Department Adjutant of the Maine American Legion. His record is unequalled. He was Secretary to the Maine delegation at the founding caucus of the Legion in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1919. For 45 years since then he has been the Department Adjutant, which means the top State administrative officer.

Jack Williams, of North Dakota, still in harness, comes close to James L. Boyle's record. Williams is a rough-and-tumble, politically-intuitive, twinkling Irishman while Boyle is a gentle-voiced, broad-A'ed Yankee made of whole-cloth Downeast worsted, but they are not too different inside. Williams has been North Dakota Adjutant since 1919, but wasn't delegation secretary at St. Louis. Nobody but Williams comes close to Jim Boyle's record.

Jim Boyle has operated out of Waterville, Maine, where he made his living as an attorney and served the Legion for little



James L. Boyle

material reward. Boyle and Williams have not only been the top men in their Legion state offices for the entire life of the Legion, but they have been the counsels, the sages, the men of correct intuition.

They have been the principal dealers with the public and their state governments on behalf of the Legion, and, because they have always identified good Legion policy with good public policy, it is equally true that the public and the governments in Maine and North Dakota have felt that they were as important to their States as to the Legion.

Jim Boyle never did anything halfway, never left anything undone. A new Commander of a Maine Legion Post could count on Boyle giving him everything in writing, down to the last detail, that he could possibly have to know to do his job well. The governors and the legislatures of Maine, for nearly half a century, could turn with equal confidence to Jim Boyle for trustworthy counsel on state policy.

Jim Boyle is sincere, principled to the core, genuine, always a gentleman in every sense, and though he will only be embarrassed speechless to read it here—a Great American.

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America Withstands the Shock Test

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

Daniel J. Foley

"Death does its work, obliterates a hundred, a thousand—President, general, captain, private—but the Nation is immortal."

Walt Whitman penned this truth in 1865 after Lincoln was assassinated. Our generation rediscovered it in the tragic fall of 1963.

The assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy sent most of us to our knees—in sorrow or shame or prayer.

There was the pain of a leader lost and a First Family bereaved. But there was never, even in the first shock wave of the deed, any concern for the safety and stability of the Government itself.

The lack of such doubts stemmed from our complete confidence in the innate strength of our governmental structure and of our people.

Time has not diminished our sense of loss. But time and events have demonstrated, for all the world to see, the ability of the American system to sustain itself in adversity.

Of the lessons to be drawn from the depths of tragedy, this is not the least: A Nation broken by grief kept its institutions and its unity intact.

Other societies have collapsed under crises of lesser dimension. Some, unable to fill a vacuum of leadership, endured violent uprisings, anarchy, purges, policy collapse.

This Nation stayed on course. The Government stood—its authority unchallenged, its capacity to act unimpaired. The institutions of an ordered society continued to fulfill their Constitutional functions. Control of the most powerful office in the land passed from one man to another. One hundred and eighty million citizens offered, before it was asked, their support of President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Why did this happen under a system which places maximum limitations on the Government and minimum limitations on the governed?

Every citizen who understands and loves America knows the answer.

One—the built-in durability and balance of the structure of Government established by our Founding Fathers nearly two centuries ago;
Two—the historic faith of our people in God and in their God-given capacity to make their own way on earth;

Three—the ability of a free people to act nobly under pressure.

Ours is a government of laws, not of men; recent events served to reaffirm the fact. The institutions designed to make and execute and interpret the laws have proved to be eminently sound instruments for the orderly exercise of the will of the people. The Congress of the United States, the Office of the President, and the Supreme Court are more than tools of democracy; they are its citadels, challenging us to live our beliefs.

Those who would destroy America must first destroy Americans' respect for these permanent institutions of law and order.

In a community of free men, common adversity begets uncommon unity. The kind of unity we achieved after the crime of November 22nd could never be brought about by decree. It rose from the hearts and minds of a people jarred into stark appraisal of their common values.

We put away partisanship. Political leaders of every persuasion moved quickly to uphold the national interest. A foreign foe seeking to exploit the assassin's blow would have had to reckon with unbroken ranks of Americans.

All this suggests that the spirit and structure of modern America remain so vibrant and sound that all have the tools to contribute by responsible and thoughtful deeds to the attainment of ever higher levels of citizenship.

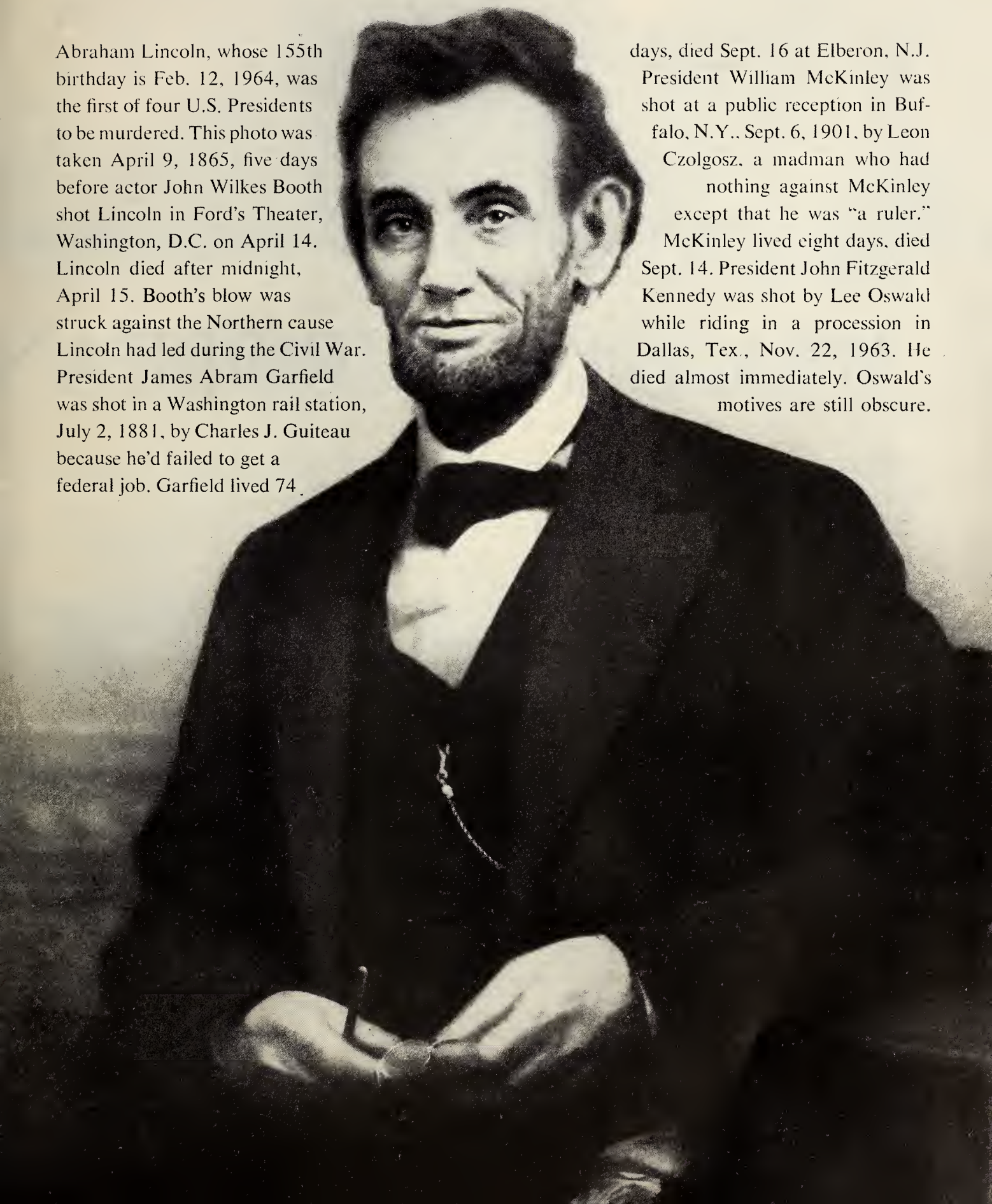
The President we mourn believed that man can do more than he knows, provided he aims high, tries hard, and is willing to sacrifice.

In our kind of country it is possible.

OUR FIRST MARTYRED PRESIDENT

Abraham Lincoln, whose 155th birthday is Feb. 12, 1964, was the first of four U.S. Presidents to be murdered. This photo was taken April 9, 1865, five days before actor John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln in Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C. on April 14. Lincoln died after midnight, April 15. Booth's blow was struck against the Northern cause Lincoln had led during the Civil War. President James Abram Garfield was shot in a Washington rail station, July 2, 1881, by Charles J. Guiteau because he'd failed to get a federal job. Garfield lived 74

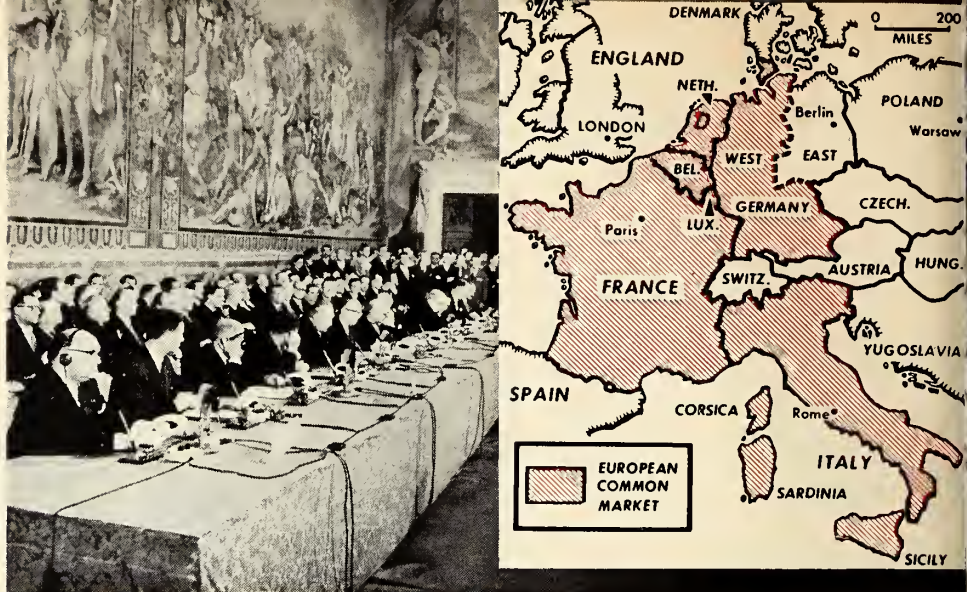
days, died Sept. 16 at Elberon, N.J. President William McKinley was shot at a public reception in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1901, by Leon Czolgosz, a madman who had nothing against McKinley except that he was "a ruler." McKinley lived eight days, died Sept. 14. President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was shot by Lee Oswald while riding in a procession in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22, 1963. He died almost immediately. Oswald's motives are still obscure.



By HOWARD WHIDDEN

LYNDON JOHNSON comes to the Presidency of the United States at a time when, among other enormous problems, a profound change in our relationships with the friendly nations of continental Europe seems to be in the making. He comes on the scene when the direction of that change is still unsure. In the balance are our trade relations, which ultimately touch on the bread and butter of our labor force, our farmers, our businessmen and our industry—hence all of us. Keystone of the President's problem is the thing in the headlines known to all of us as the European Common Market, which is very largely an outgrowth of our own efforts to put Europe back on its feet after World War 2.

During the centuries that spanned the



On March 27, 1957, European statesmen gathered in Rome and signed the European Common Market treaty, to weld the six nations (inset map) in one economic bloc.

What is the EUROPEAN

discovery of America and the outbreak of World War 2 the power center of the world was in Western Europe. Then suddenly, in the aftermath of the war, it became clear to everybody, including the Europeans, that power had shifted westward to the United States and eastward to the Soviet Union.

Even after the United States had launched the Marshall Plan and shown its determination to prevent a communist takeover in Western Europe, there was such an economic and military vacuum there that it seemed as if the area might become a permanent backwater in world affairs.

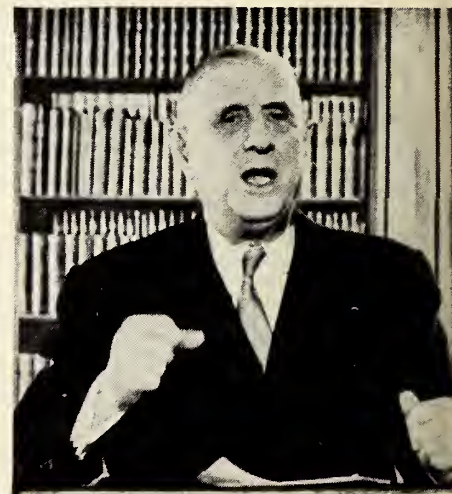
Now, some 15 years later, Western Europe has rebuilt its industrial and financial strength, and is back as a major force on the international scene. Many things have contributed to the comeback, including massive economic and military assistance from this country. But the most important thing has been the drive in Europe to create a single mass market such as ours and to achieve, ultimately, political unity.

Out of this drive for unity, and the support it got from the United States, grew the six-nation European Common Market which has acted as an economic generator for all of Western Europe. From its start in 1958 through 1962, the Common Market nations as a group have

Here is the stickiest thing President Johnson will have to discuss if he meets with General de Gaulle



President Lyndon B. Johnson



Charles de Gaulle, French President

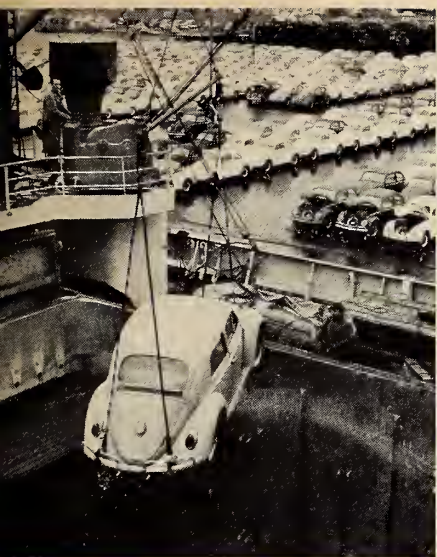
had a very rapid rate of business expansion or economic growth—far faster than either Britain or the United States. This fast growth was stimulated by the progress made during these years toward complete free trade among the member nations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg, known as the Six.

A year or so ago, before our own economy started to expand just as rapid-

ly, a top financial official in Washington went so far as to say to a friend that we stood in danger of losing to Europe our economic leadership of the free world.

Actually, an industrial renaissance was underway in Europe before the Common Market got going. Many production and marketing methods were being Americanized by the early fifties, when the idea of building a mass consumer market in

Howard Whidden is the foreign editor of Business Week magazine.



Volkswagen plant, Wolfsburg, Germany. Common Market may produce European equivalents of General Motors, etc.



Common Market poultry barriers have already caused consternation here. Wheat restrictions loom as next big problem. Above, an efficient French wheatfield.



Italian textile plant at Valdarno. Big European producers will probably get bigger, small ones fade.

COMMON MARKET?

Europe began to take hold. Living standards also were rising, and economic expansion was in the air. Then came a further acceleration of these developments as the Six made a reality of the single market idea.

Soon the Common Market, taken as a single trading block, gave tough competition to American industry in the international marketplace, and in our domestic market as well. Moreover, as tariffs came down among member nations, but not for the United States, an American producer trying to sell in France against, say, a German producer, found himself at a disadvantage.

Still, as investment in modern plants expanded and personal consumption rose, the Common Market became an increasingly large outlet for U.S. goods. For several years now it has been taking more American exports than any other part of the world, including the whole of Latin America. This means jobs for American workers and profits for American companies. At the same time, the Common Market buys in hard cash almost 50% more from us than it sells to us, though it would not be able to do this if the United States were not providing its basic military security under commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In 1962, it seemed that Britain would be joining the Common Market, thereby strengthening its own economy and protecting its political influence on the Continent. British membership was backed by Washington because it was expected

to reinforce political stability in Europe and also enlarge opportunities for U.S. exports. At the same time, the U.S. government realized that British membership would increase Europe's competitive challenge to the United States, and that the new export opportunities would not open up unless the enlarged Common Market agreed to lower the tariff wall it

designed to get a two-way liberalization of trade between the United States and Europe.

As it happened, however, President de Gaulle of France vetoed British membership almost exactly a year ago, in order to block both British and U.S. aims. Now it remains to be seen whether this country's new trade legislation will actu-



Paul Hoffman, U.S.



Paul-Henri Spaak



Robert Schuman

Paul Hoffman, former Marshall Plan administrator, made first hard proposal that Common Market be created. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium, outlined it in detail. Robert Schuman, France, pioneered its predecessor in coal and steel.

planned to build around itself against outsiders. With British producers inside this wall and getting the tariff cuts made for members, U.S. producers would face a bigger handicap than before in trying to sell goods to Europe.

This explains why the U.S. Congress in 1962 passed the late President Kennedy's Trade Expansion Act, which was

ally be used in cutting the Common Market's tariff against our goods and the U.S. tariff against goods exported from the Six. De Gaulle's veto so offended the other members of the Common Market that progress toward full economic union has slowed down and sharp differences have shown up with respect to fu-

(Continued on page 38)

The New Hampshire

The first state lottery in the U. S. in two generations was authorized last April, will have its first payoff next September. Here's an inside report from Concord.

By **D. FRANK O'NEIL**

THE STATE of New Hampshire, starting in 1964, will hold a New Hampshire Sweepstakes, based on \$3 chances (without any claim tickets issued), to be sold at state liquor stores and race tracks in New Hampshire. The winners of each drawing will be determined by the results of a horserace. The proceeds will be distributed by the state to local communities for exclusive use of their public education programs. It will be the first state lottery or sweepstakes of any sort in the United States since the Louisiana lottery folded up some 60 years ago.



Gov. John W. King announces to the Legislature his signing of the Sweeps law on the 30th of last April.

Public interest in the New Hampshire Sweepstakes has been on an international scale ever since the authorizing bill was signed by Gov. John W. King last April 30. Worldwide reactions include declarations that the Sweepstakes is immoral; numerous inquiries on how to buy chances from outside the state; curiosity about how it can conform to federal gambling laws, and watchful waiting to see how it works.

Like the Irish Sweepstakes which has flourished for so many years, there will be lots of winners, but the big difference is that the New Hampshire "fiscal experiment" is legal, while the Irish Sweeps is strictly an "under-the-counter" operation.

Everyone seems to be waiting to see how New Hampshire makes out in this scheme to turn the human gambling instinct into a state fund-raising project for education. If it works well, there may be many other states following in New Hampshire's footsteps.

Right now, state officials are working overtime to make sure there are no "bugs" in the plan that would place the state in conflict with federal laws and regulations on gambling and interstate commerce.

They know that the Louisiana lottery fell into disrepute because of racketeering on the part of the operators.

But this, New Hampshire officials recall, was a privately run lottery, as opposed to the New Hampshire Sweepstakes which will be conducted by the state government under the watchful eye of Edward J. Powers, a former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Powers resigned his post as special agent in charge of the New England area to take on this "unique challenge." He has the confidence of police officials throughout the region and only recently was awarded a plaque by the Police Chiefs Association of Massachusetts as a reward for his cooperation with them over the past 20 years.

Powers gained nationwide fame as the man who wrung from Joseph "Specs" O'Keefe the confession that led to the big break in the famous Brinks robbery in Boston. His intimate knowledge of racketeers and gamblers was one of the factors that prompted the newly-created N. H. Sweepstakes Commission to pick him for the \$20,000 to \$25,000-a-year job as executive director.

The history of the Sweepstakes legislation in a conservative state like New Hampshire is interesting.

For the past five biennial sessions of the Legislature, a Keene man, Rep. Laurence M. Pickett (D), has been pushing for the bill, often described as his "pet" legislation. Back in 1955, he initially succeeded in getting both the House and Senate to approve it, because the revenue would also, at that time, help meet the mounting costs of education.



Edward Powers, right, Sweepstakes Director, huddles with Rockingham Park head Lou Smith, Sweepstakes Commission Chairman Howell Sheppard, and Gov. King (left to right).

Sweepstakes

ROCKINGHAM PARK



Rockingham Park, where a special race is planned for the first New Hampshire Sweepstakes drawing, next September.

New Hampshire then had a Republican governor, Lane Dwinell of Lebanon, and surprisingly he had told newsmen earlier that if the lawmakers passed such a bill he would approve it. However, hard pressed by some of his party leaders to veto it when it arrived on his desk, he did so. At that point the bill appeared to have reached its high-water mark.

Nevertheless, Pickett persisted and brought the bill in at every session. In the 1961 session it again passed the House, but was bottled up in the Senate. This time, one of the members of the House was Democratic floor leader John W. King who was, just two years later, to break a 40-year record in the State by getting himself elected as Democratic governor. King, while a legislator, had

voted in support of the Sweepstakes.

On signing the Sweepstakes bill last April 30, King, as Governor, said, "Those who favored my election to office [as governor] were well aware of my voting record on this issue. I make no apology for consistency."

He conceded that there were heavy pressures on him to veto the measure, as there obviously were on his predecessor, former Governor Dwinell. These pressures stressed moral opposition above all else. But Governor King said that to veto it "would be to deny the right of the people of our state to embark on a legitimate fiscal experiment." He added, "I am unwilling to set myself up as a Solomon or a Caesar in the holy assumption that my views are more intelligent or discerning or moralistic than those of our people."

One of the first things that Sweepstakes Director Powers insisted upon, as plans began to jell for the novel lottery program, was that tickets would be available only in New Hampshire. Even so, everyone realizes that the bulk of the \$3 tickets will be issued to out-of-staters if the "Sweeps" is going to bring in the estimated \$4,000,000 annually to help local towns and cities with their school headaches. (Continued on page 43)



Tickets will be sold at N.H. state liquor stores and race tracks only.

D. FRANK O'NEIL is a political writer for the Manchester (N. H.) Union Leader. His beat is the state capitol at Concord.

"I THINK I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly . . . His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong . . . as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion . . . hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously . . . He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.

"Perhaps the strongest feature of his character was prudence, never acting until . . . every consideration was maturely weighed . . . His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, good, and a great man. His temper was naturally high toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his wrath

. . . His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it.

"His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback . . .

" . . . In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little and that only in agriculture and English history . . .

"On the whole his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may be truly said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him . . . in an everlasting remembrance."

By T. R. FEHRENBACH

THE ABOVE APPRAISAL of George Washington was written 15 years after his death. The man who wrote it had indeed known Washington well, though only in later life. He had lived and worked close to him, fought him, cavilled him, opposed him and raised up dissension against him. He had angered him, and even resigned in bitterness from his Cabinet. His name was Thomas Jefferson.

Yet the above word portrait is probably the fairest and most accurate one ever written of Washington. Even though penned after the Napoleonic Wars had proved Washington's foreign policy correct and Jefferson's early ideas wrong, and after his own ordeal of power in the Presidency had mellowed many of Jefferson's more radical ideas, it not only does credit to General Washington but to Mr. Jefferson as well. For this was the way Washington's contemporaries saw him, from the age of 40 onward.

Men are not born generals or Presidents, nor is their character cast at birth. Washington the General, and Washington the President, were made by Washington the youth. It is only by looking at George Washington the boy that we can begin to understand Washington the man, and sense, however dimly, how he became Father of His Country.

For Washington the man is not clear to us today. Vast changes in the shape and thinking of America, and the passage of time stand in the way. Obscuring our view of Washington even more is the very distorted image of our first President that has been handed down to us.

Nineteenth century biographers altered, suppressed and invented the details of Washington's early life until a "youth of strong appetites, fierce temper, positive, belligerent, and aggressive" was

GEORGE WASHINGTON *Human Being*

He has been idolized and debunked.

What was our first President really like?

turned into the most unreal, wooden, dehumanized—and, to say it plainly, respected but unloved figure in American history. Abraham Lincoln is loved because Abraham Lincoln was not only great in his wisdom and humanity, but anguished, failure-ridden, maligned, and often uncertain; Abraham Lincoln, 100 years after his death, is still a man, a great and tragic human being.

George Washington was made into a legend set in concrete. His image became that of a man who never sinned, set down in a world of sinners, something which many men instinctively in their hearts distrust. It is possible to salute or revere a statue, but it is not easy to love one.

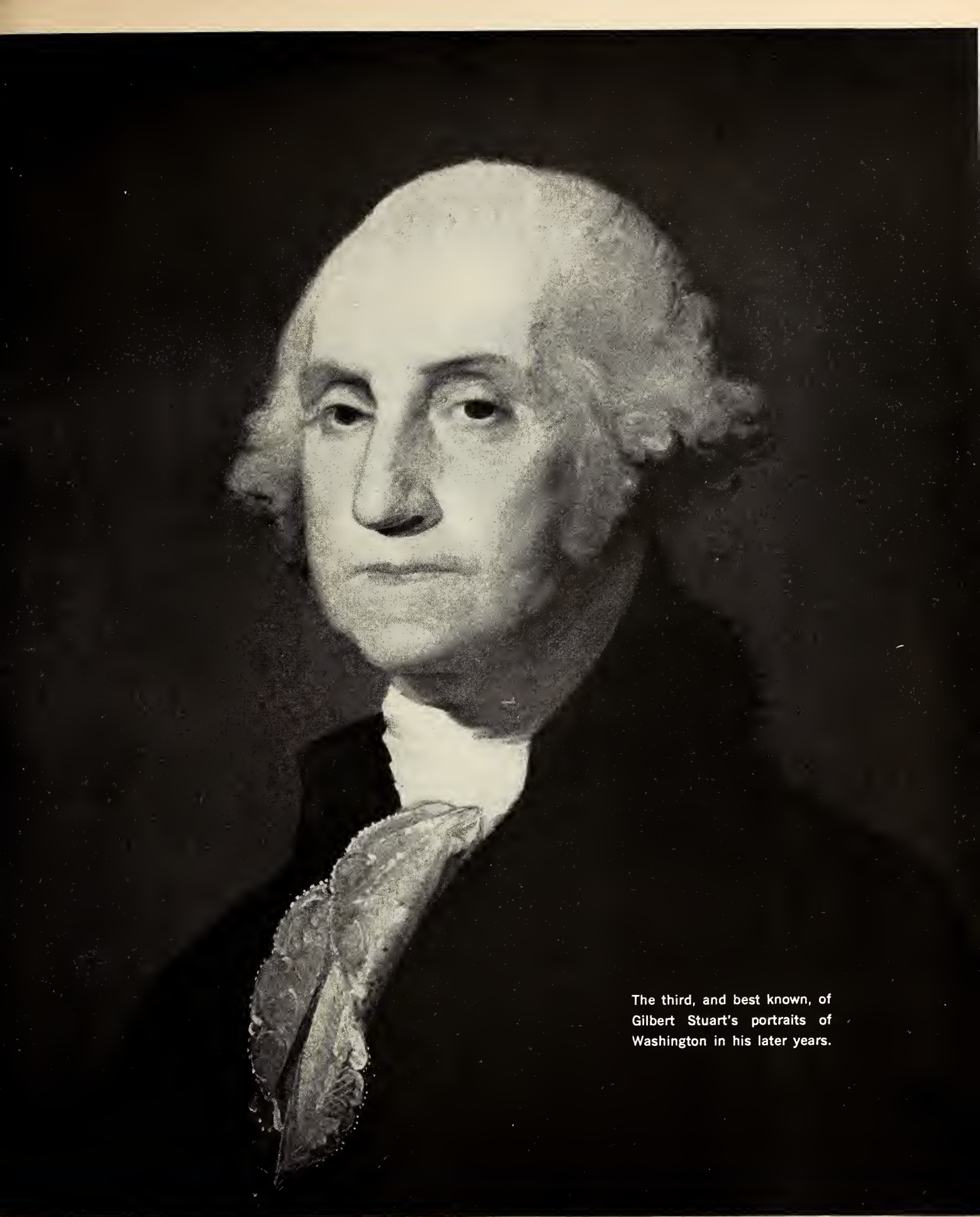
Washington has been made into a man

and boy who never told a lie—though many a time in his reports to the Continental Congress he avoided truths which would, in effect, have damaged the Revolutionary cause.

He has been represented as a man who never missed church, although his own minister admitted Washington never once took communion, and Washington's journals and diaries reveal plainly that Squire Washington was often busy with plantation or hounds while Mrs. Washington attended services.

Many a schoolboy knows that George Washington never used bad language. That would be news to Gen. Charles Lee, who received a royal chewing at Mon-

(Continued on page 32)



The third, and best known, of
Gilbert Stuart's portraits of
Washington in his later years.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C. GIFT OF JEAN MCGINLEY DRAPER, 1954

How Can We Save Our Vanishing Wildlife?



Uncounted millions of American buffalo were slaughtered almost to extinction and legislation was needed to save what was left.

Proper management is the answer, says a noted expert, if future Americans are to have the benefit of this natural resource.

By DURWARD L. ALLEN

MY NEW JERSEY friend was down in the dumps, and I couldn't blame him. "Hunting and fishing are sick," he said. "The great outdoors—where is it? I bruise my bunions over miles of tramped-flat pheasant cover. It's too late, no bird. On opening day I elbow my way into a stream—to catch a trout? No, to compete for one!"

"Where are we headed?" he asked. "How does the city guy get this wholesome, healthful, outdoor sport we hear about? A lot of us can't drive hundreds of miles on a weekend. Do we put away our gear? Or do we raise a racket for the state to plant birds and fish till you can't miss?"

These queries were plaguing me on a day last spring as I rode a train across

New Jersey—through the midsection of that broad band of industrial and urban buildup which now stretches, city to suburb, from northern Virginia to the far side of Boston. This was the famed and defamed "megalopolis," product of our gone-wild population spree. The train sped on through an unbroken horizon of subdivisions, business houses, factories, assembly plants, storage yards, gas stations, auto mortuaries, dumps, and junkyards. I picked up a Trenton newspaper—and stared in disbelief.

An anonymous editorial writer was deeply disturbed, but not about hunting and fishing. It bothered him that there still were flats and marshes "undeveloped" and (it said here) going to waste. These should be filled and made into building sites. New industries could be invited to move in and help cure the unemployment problem. It would keep the economy expanding and it would . . . tax base . . . business . . . progress . . . etc. . . . I couldn't stay with it.

The train crossed an overpass and I had a momentary view of a pond rimmed

with cattails and center-pieced with a pair of blackducks. There was something else—a high bank of ashes, refuse, and fill dirt pushing over the marsh from one side like the spectre of doom. A year from now the water, cattails, and ducks would be gone. It was happening all right.

The large-scale blotting out of natural scenery isn't limited to the East. It's happening to major areas of the Great Lakes region and the Gulf and Pacific coasts. It's part and parcel of the population buildup that will double our numbers in 35 years. And while this happens, reports the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, public participation in outdoor pursuits will triple!

Maybe it will. But how much of this open-air activity will be hunting and fishing? Even today, seven out of ten of us live in cities, and our tramping ranges are getting farther away all the time. With less land and water for wildlife, do we handle it as my friend suggested and invest in outsize hatchery and stocking operations? Likely enough, you could sell this idea to the public. It's the way a lot of people think, but it's not the way professional game and fish managers think.

As early as 30 years ago some of them had decided that you couldn't satisfy a big public demand for high-quality sport by artificial, one-at-a-time methods. Of course no one believed them, so state after state carried out experiments to get facts and figures. They found that the common method of pheasant stocking, turning out six- to eight-week-old chicks in the summer according to popu-

DURWARD L. ALLEN is Professor of Wildlife Management in the Department of Forestry and Conservation at Purdue University and has written widely on the subject.

lar demand, was often a total flop. The intended targets disappeared, and by hunting season you either had a crop of wild birds or nothing at all.

Then they began holding their shooting poultry for fall release. It cost more, but it worked better. And the closer to opening day they turned them out, the more the hunter could harvest. In random stocking over the pheasant range,

the kill might be 10% to 20% of the cocks planted. On intensively managed public shooting areas, where both gun pressure and stocking were heavy, they could release birds directly before the hunter and get returns of 60% to 80%. The idea was to shoot them before something else happened to them.

Most pheasant stocking included hens, which were not a part of the legal kill.

No one knew what such hens were worth. Plenty of biologists discounted them. Plenty of hunters licked their pencils and started multiplying. They came up with reassuring figures. If only half those liberated females brought off a brood, if most of the chicks survived, if half of them were cocks, if . . . say, let's have more hens!

In 1958, game biologists in Wisconsin



Oil pollution killed 10,000 ducks on the Mississippi River early in 1963.



The progress of draglines provides land for new homes but ruins wildlife habitats.

DURIEA MORTON FROM NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY



There'll be less fish for more fishermen unless constructive action is taken soon.

WIDE WORLD

completed a three-year study of this problem. The answer was that few of the hens survived to breed, and for each one stocked, the total production of hunting season cocks varied from two-tenths to four-tenths of a bird! It appeared that hen planting didn't help much.

The cost? You can get all kinds of figures for the cost of a bird in the bag. In statewide stocking the price may be pretty unreasonable, like \$20 in Indiana and \$18 in Oregon. But this kind of operation is on the decline. California workers found that on their stocked public shooting areas a harvested cock cost about \$10. Wisconsin has a well developed day-old-chick program in which sportsmen's clubs do the rearing at minimum cost, since some services are contributed. An analysis indicates that a cock pheasant shot as a result of this work costs between \$1.79 and \$3.32.

Take it at its best, and the price still means that nearly the equivalent of a small game license fee is expended to furnish a hunter with a planted bird. Even more commonly, it's a lottery where several license holders pool their fees and buy a pheasant for one of them.

This isn't the kind of mass production

(Continued on page 48)



IS THE RACE TO THE YES

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson
(D-N.M.)

THE UNITED STATES' effort to land men on the moon is a sound, absolutely vital investment.

With so much attention focused on the federal budget, it is essential to put space spending in proper perspective. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration will accomplish all the programs now planned for this decade—including the manned landing on the moon—for under \$35 billion. That is only two-thirds of the Defense Department budget for this fiscal year alone.

It seems a small price to pay for a vast storehouse of experience and information, a network of research centers, and other facilities which will be required for space missions beyond the moon, including possible military uses. In reality, the moon mission is only a segment of a much broader scientific program.

Project Apollo, as the moon landing is called, is not a crash program. Its challenging pace enables us to work rapidly, yet efficiently, without recklessly gambling resources. The success of the space program attests to the wide use of resources only where the chances of accomplishment have been high. Space is taking only 1% of the gross national product. Undeniably, we have many unmet social needs here on earth. But many who would slash billions from space would not support social welfare programs.

(Note: Since 1958, the year NASA was established, this country has continually increased its spending on education and medical research.)

America's shortage of scientific and technical manpower has not been aggravated by Project Apollo. It is predicted that in 1970, scientists and engineers



will number 1,995,000; less than 6% will work for NASA and its contractors. Meanwhile, NASA, through grants and fellowships, is helping to increase the supply of scientific and engineering personnel. And the broad-gauged space effort has attracted young people to science who might otherwise have pursued other careers.

Instrument satellites can give us much information about space, but man is the key to success. The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences says: "Man can contribute critical elements of scientific judgment and discrimination in conducting the scientific exploration of those bodies which can never be fully supplied by his instruments however complex and sophisticated they may become."

The orbital flights of our astronauts certainly are not government-sponsored spectacles. But when men do what the astronauts have done, the eyes and ears of the world are tuned to their feats. Remember the tremendous welcome Lindbergh received on both sides of the Atlantic?

Weather satellites are proving their value in long-range forecasting, a direct benefit of the space program. Estimates are that an accurate prediction of weather only five days in advance could save U. S. farmers \$2½ billion a year.

It is well within the realm of possibility that space exploration can help bring together the alienated parts of humanity. If this lessens the danger of nuclear war, the billions we spend on space will be of incalculable value. Man is going to the moon and into space. The significance of his voyage will be best appreciated by generations yet to come.

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel
on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.

MOON WORTH THE PRICE?

NO

Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.)
1st District



FIND IT HARD, if not impossible, to justify the some \$20 billion we will have to spend on the Apollo moon project in relation to, and commensurate with, possible technological and scientific advancement. I have strong misgivings as to the project's urgency and the resulting increased cost of placing a man on the moon by 1970.

To me, there are higher priority programs, including a tax cut, which would strengthen rather than weaken the Nation's economy.

Last fall, I urged the establishment of an advisory committee to the Congress to suggest a more realistic approach, dollarwise, in the future years of our national science research program. Meanwhile, I favor a stretch-out of the Apollo manned lunar landing project, so as to achieve savings without doing violence to other aspects of our space program.

Along with some of my colleagues, I feel that the Apollo moon project is being rushed largely for prestige purposes. We should concentrate our program in the area of space surrounding earth to a distance of 100 to 500 miles, called inner space, rather than outer space.

The result to be gained from achieving supremacy in inner space will be the ability to introduce or prevent the introduction of nuclear-armed satellites. Other national security benefits to be gained from concentrating on exploration of inner space, rather than rushing to the moon, include the possibility of influencing or controlling the command and control systems of a potential enemy, preventing such influence or control of our command and control systems,

as well as increasing our own communications, reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities.

My position relative to the lunar landing project is shared by many of our country's top scientists.

A former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Warren Weaver, summed up such feeling when he said: "I believe that most scientists consider the proposed expenditures quite unjustified on the grounds of scientific considerations; and also the frantic pace of the program to be wasteful."

Similarly, Dr. J. C. Warner, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, has described our space program as vain, naive and dangerous.

Landing instruments on the moon, it is felt by many scientists, would achieve adequate scientific data cheaper and faster; and many students of the Soviet space effort believe this is the course Russia will follow.

A physicist who is director of the Geophysics Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, Dr. Philip H. Abelson, is one scientist who has taken the position that space can better be explored with unmanned vehicles. He said recently, the Administration's Apollo program will "have a direct and indirect damaging effect on almost every area of science, technology and medicine" by diverting scientists from these fields.

In my opinion, the lunar landing project need not be abandoned. It should be programmed for, say, 1980. In the meanwhile, we would have developed the basic skills, knowledge, hardware, and experience to make it much less expensive, without the real risk that we may be wasting great sums on winning a race when there is no race.

I have read in The American Legion Magazine

for February the arguments in PRO & CON:

Is The Race To The Moon Worth The Price?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

IN MY OPINION THE RACE TO THE MOON ☐ IS ☐ IS NOT
WORTH THE PRICE.

SIGNED

ADDRESS

TOWNSTATE

HAVE YOU EVER marveled at how a good bridge player can figure out the cards in your hand?

If so, did you try to figure out how he did it, so you could do it too?

Or did you just say to yourself, "It's too complicated for me!"

If you took the pessimistic view, you may change your mind after studying how to read others' hands.

You can consider yourself a bridge player the day you learn to count a hand. The bridge term "count a hand" means to determine how many cards in each suit were dealt to each player. In the course of the play of every hand, you can see the cards in your own hand and in dummy. You can find out the exact distribution of each suit when one of the closed hands fails to follow suit.

For example: You are the declarer holding ♠ A K Q 2 and your dummy shows ♠ 9 8 7 6. If when you cash the ace and king your left-hand opponent shows out on the second lead, you know your right-hand opponent started with four spades.

When you can get the count in three suits, you automatically have the count of the fourth suit—even though the fourth suit may never have been led.

For example: When you find out your left-hand opponent started with one spade, six hearts and two diamonds, he automatically must have started with four clubs.

In some deals you are able to get a count in only one suit, but this can be very informative. Suppose you are West and playing a contract of four spades:

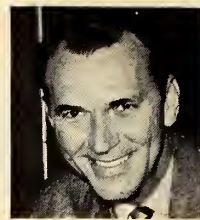
West	East (Dummy)
♠ K 10 9 7	♠ A J 8 2
♥ J 10 8	♥ 5 4 2
♦ A Q 4	♦ K J 5 2
♣ Q J 4	♣ A K

North, who has the opening lead, wins the first three tricks by cashing the ace, king and queen of hearts. South follows suit to the first trick, but discards two small clubs on the second and third tricks. Then North leads a club which you win with dummy's king.

Since the defense has won the first three tricks, you need the rest to make your bid.

You have no losing clubs or diamonds, so your only problem is not to lose a spade trick. With eight spades between the two hands, you must decide which player is more likely to hold the queen of spades and take a finesse through that player. You must make your decision although you have a count only in the heart suit. You dare not lead the other suits—in the effort to get a count—before leading spades, for fear that the opponents will trump one of your good tricks.

How to Read Your Opponents' Hands



You know that North started with six hearts and seven cards in the other three suits. South started with one heart and 12 cards in the other three suits. For this reason you should finesse South for the queen of spades; there are 12 chances he has the queen and only seven chances that North has the queen.

Sometimes you will be able to count the distribution in all four suits. This is the time you might amaze your friends. Suppose you are West and playing a contract of six no-trump:

West	East (Dummy)
♠ A Q 8	♠ K 6 4
♥ K Q 5 2	♥ J 10 9 7
♦ A J 9	♦ K 10 2
♣ K Q 10	♣ A 7 4

North's opening lead is the ace of hearts and then he leads a second heart. You have 11 sure tricks—three spades, three hearts, two diamonds and three clubs. The only chance for the twelfth trick is to finesse for the queen of diamonds successfully. Most players would think there is a 50-50 chance of guessing which way to finesse, unless they had a peek, or were of the fairer sex and gifted with women's intuition. But watch what happens when you count the hand.

You must delay taking the diamond finesse until you have cashed all of your top cards in the other three suits. As you

cash these cards, you need only keep track of one opponent's hand—it would be double work and probably confuse you if you tried to keep track of both opponents' hands.

As you cash your spades and clubs, North follows to the second lead of each, but fails to follow to the third lead of each. As you cash your hearts, South fails to follow to the third lead—which means North started with three hearts. You now know that North started with two spades, three hearts, two clubs and consequently six diamonds. When you know that North started with six diamonds, you automatically know that South started with only one diamond.

Here is your chance to show off for your friends. Lay the rest of your cards face up on the table and announce, "I'm going to cash the ace of diamonds and if South doesn't play the queen, I will finesse through North; because I know South was dealt only one diamond."

It is true that you were lucky that the diamond suit divided six-one and it showed up in counting the hand. It may have developed that you couldn't find out how many diamonds each opponent was dealt. But you had nothing to lose by cashing your top cards and counting the hand; if you couldn't find out who was more likely to have the queen, you always would have your 50-50 guess later. (Continued on page 37)

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

FEBRUARY 1964

LEGION TO HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN NATIONAL CAPITAL, MARCH 1 to 6:

The American Legion's late-winter annual Washington Conference will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 1st to 6th.

Events in connection with the conference will include (1) The National Commander's Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States, Sheraton-Park Ballroom, March 4...(2) The Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Conference, March 3-6...(3) Meetings of the following standing Commissions of the Legion: Economic, Finance, Foreign Relations, Legislative, National Security, Rehabilitation--March 3-5...(4) Nat'l Commander's appearance before the House Veterans Affairs Committee, Caucus Room, Old House Office Bldg, 10 a.m., March 3...(5) General meeting of the entire Washington Conference, March 3...(6) Department Service Officers' Conference, March 1.

In addition, a graveside memorial ceremony will be conducted in Arlington National Cemetery honoring the late President John F. Kennedy on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 3.

All of the business sessions of the conference will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel...In addition, the Foreign Relations Commission will visit the State Department...the National Security Commission will visit the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at Ft. McNair...hundreds of the conferees will call on their Congressmen on Capitol Hill...the Economic Commission will confer with members of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the Labor Department.

The Rehabilitation Conference, biggest annual meeting of experts in the field of veterans benefits and veterans affairs, with an estimated 700 Legion and State service officers in attendance, will hold three days of panels with representatives of the Veterans Administration and other gov't agencies...Rehab Director John J. Corcoran has noted that the Rehab conference will pay special attention to the 20th anniversary of the passage of the WW2 GI Bill of Rights.

ROTC VITALIZATION BILL DEALT BLOW IN CONGRESS IN DECEMBER:

A severe blow was dealt to the Reserve Officers Training Corps Vitalization Bill (HR9124) on Dec. 2 when it failed to get a needed two-thirds vote for a rules suspension to pass it in the House...The bill, strongly backed by The American Legion, would permit considerable expansion of ROTC in high schools and colleges...Rep. F. Edward Hebert (La.) had sought the rule to get the bill through in his capacity as chairman of Subcommittee #3 of the House Armed Services Committee...On failure to secure the suspension, Rep. Hebert stated that he did not expect to try again...National Commander of The American Legion Daniel F. Foley then urged members of the Legion and the Auxiliary to give Rep. Hebert all possible support for another try, by wiring or writing Rep. Hebert and their own Congressmen showing strong support for HR9124...Members may write any member of the House by addressing them by name at House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

WILLIAM STERN, DEAN OF LEGION'S EXEC COMMITTEE, DIES AT 77:

William Stern of Fargo, North Dakota, died, at age 77, in the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., on New Year's Day. One of the most remarkable and colorful Americans and Legionnaires of his time, Bill Stern had the longest continuous service on the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee, having been North Dakota's Nat'l Committeeman since 1926. In 1957, this magazine said of him: "Bill Stern is nothing like anyone else in North Dakota or elsewhere...The salty president of Fargo's bright, modern Dakota National Bank has four loves: his bank; Northwest Airlines (of which he is a director); The American Legion (of which he was a founder); and politics.

"His language is usually fit only for a pirate's parrot, and his ideas are younger than Bill is old. He gads about all over the country and the world (he was dining with Gen. MacArthur in Korea

when word came that President Truman had relieved the general of his command.)

"Wherever Stern is, he sells his four loves. You have to belong to the Legion if you're a veteran; if you travel you have to fly; you should vote for the candidates of Bill's party; and even if you're a bellhop in the Carlton Hotel in Washington, D.C., where Bill puts up, you'd better have a savings account in the Dakota National Bank."

But though Stern was an ardent Republican, and a member of the Republican National Committee, he acted as a foster father to Sen. Warren Magnuson, of Washington, helped educate him as a fatherless youngster, and regularly crossed party lines to aid his protege in Democratic politics. In 1951 Stern was named by President Truman as an observer at the Japanese peace treaty conference.

Bill Stern was a member of a pioneer American Jewish family of the old West. He said that his mother was born in a Nevada mining town. His father established a department store in Fargo, North Dakota, and Stern made Fargo his life-long home. A brother, Sam Stern, also of Fargo, is a Past Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks. Another brother, Ed Stern, is a specialist with the Senate Merchant Marine Committee.

Bill Stern was a past master at injecting humor into a difficult situation. During the 38 years that he sat on the Legion's National Executive Committee he was famous for the spontaneous, and sometimes rugged wit which he timed for moments when tempers might run short. A man of enormous ability and clear and imaginative vision, he would adopt the pose of a cracker-barrel philosopher on such occasions and dissolve tense moments into uproarious laughter, with earthy remarks that would cut to the core of the situation.

He was active in The American Legion from its beginning. The first office he held in it was that of state Sergeant-at-Arms, to which he was elected at the first North Dakota convention in Oct. 1919. His record of 37 straight years on the National Executive Committee starting in 1926 is approached only by that of William McKinley (N.J.) who has served continuously since 1936, and that of Thomas W. Miller, who served from 1919 to 1927 for Delaware, then for Nevada from 1946 to date.

COLORFUL ARMY HISTORY AVAILABLE FOR 40¢:

The Army Information Office has available (at 40¢ a copy) 40,000 copies of a special issue of "Army Information Digest" for Sept. 1963, which is a colorful 48-page, 10,000 word illustrated history of the U. S. Army...Not written in bureaucratese, it is an entirely readable summary of the Army's history since colonial times, excellent for general home reference for adults or for public school students...It also includes 4-color plates of army decorations and campaign medals...Readers interested in owning it should send their 40¢ to: Sup't of Documents, U. S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, and request "Army Information Digest, Sept., 1963, catalog No. D 101.12:18/9."

LEGION EDUCATION PAMPHLET AVAILABLE FOR MASS DISTRIBUTION:

A small Legion pamphlet for students in Junior and Senior high school, and their parents, may be procured by Legion Posts from National Headquarters for wholesale distribution in local high schools, at \$5 per thousand (or \$2.50 per 500 copies)...The little pamphlet sketches information, and lists helpful source material, needed by youngsters (and their parents) who are planning to, or should, go to college...In brief form, almost as a "throwaway," it gives basic data on college entrance board tests and dates, procedures to be followed in applying for college, outlines the financial problems of college attendance and suggests ways to solve them, and lists reference materials for detailed info on scholarships, how to study, etc....It is especially written to be distributed broadside in the schools, for each interested student to pick up and take home as a guide to further college planning...Posts may purchase them by writing to Education & Scholarship Guide, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206, and making payment to "The American Legion" for the bulk lots desired as described above....Distribution of the pamphlets in the schools is part of the Legion's Americanism program.

Orders have already been received from Posts as widely separated as Guam and Berlin.

FEBRUARY 1964

VA Chief Assails Magazine for "Shameful" Vet Article

Chamber of Commerce President's assault on U.S. war veterans in *SatEvePost* riddled with errors, "slander," John S. Gleason, Jr., tells Editor Blair in official rebuttal; "reforms" would hark back to Harding era.

A *Saturday Evening Post* article by the President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was assailed in mid-December in a 7-page letter of correction to the magazine from the U.S. Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

VA head John S. Gleason, Jr., told *Post* editor-in-chief Clay D. Blair, Jr., that the author of the piece, Edwin Neilan, Delaware banker, had apparently followed a "compulsive flair" for drumming up indignation. The *Post* had accepted a piece based on such a "slender foundation," that it should run another giving "the facts about veterans benefits," Gleason suggested.

Mr. Neilan's article, published along with his bona fides as the head of the Chamber of Commerce, was entitled "Let's Say No to the Veteran," and appeared in the Nov. 30 *Saturday Evening Post*. (See our January "Editors Corner.") It had also drawn the fire of American Legion National Commander Daniel F. Foley, Wabasha, Minn., attorney, for its sweeping generalities.

Mr. Foley alerted Legion units throughout the country to the article and its possible effect on trusting public opinion, in a detailed appraisal of its untrustworthiness circulated during the first ten days of December.

Mr. Neilan based his article on a proposed bill (HR2332) for a general WWI pension which (he omitted to say) has failed to get out of committee in Congress for many years. He told the "aghast taxpayers" that the bill was in danger of passing because "the more inclusive and extravagant they are the better (veterans' bills) seem to prosper."

The article then proceeded to castigate war veterans in general, the Congress, the entire existing federal veterans program, and the Veterans Administration, with the author unblushingly cast in the heroic role of he who dares to challenge an incredible array of villains, a sort of Don Quixote to the general public's Dulcinea Del Toboso.

Because VA Administrator Gleason's remonstrance to the *Post* is an analysis of the Neilan article from the highest government source, we print below lengthy excerpts from his letter to *Post* Editor Blair.

Mr. Gleason was National Commander of The American Legion in 1958. He served in the Pacific and Philippines in WW2, rose to the rank of Brigadier General as an active Army reservist after the war. A former vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, he was appointed Administrator of Veterans Affairs in 1961 by the late President John F. Kennedy. His letter to Mr. Blair:

GLEASON'S LETTER

"Dear Mr. Blair:

"If Edwin P. Neilan in his article, 'Let's Say No To The Veterans,' in your November 30, 1963, issue had confined his criticism to H.R. 2332, he would have rendered an unqualified public service.

"H.R. 2332 is an unjust, unnecessary,

and inequitable pension measure that embodies a principle that is opposed by this Administration, as it was opposed by the previous Administration. . .

Offtrail

"Unfortunately, Mr. Neilan strays from the trail . . . and marches off into what is for him unfamiliar territory when he launches a wasteful and saddening attack upon the entire structure of veterans benefits.

"It is then that his article becomes long on shock-value statements and unsupported claims of skulduggery and scandal, but woefully short on facts, documentation, and logic.

"Congressmen are 'vote hungry,' and the veterans program is 'vast and incredible.' Veterans benefits constitute a 'blatant and outrageous maneuver,' and are a 'scandal.' Veterans legislation is 'very loosely written,' and past Congresses 'have already tipped the cornucopia of welfarism to provide for veterans.' Veterans benefits are the pathway to 'bizarre and ruinous alteration of our economy,' and, therefore, this 'creeping, demoralizing monster of governmental paternalism' must be halted.

"The authority for such slick-phrased, sweeping generalities? The author and the authority are one and the same. The

COMMANDER VISITS PRESIDENT



President Lyndon B. Johnson, right, listens intently during recent chat with American Legion Nat'l Cmdr Daniel F. Foley in White House.

VA BLASTS MAGAZINE (Continued)

quotes are Mr. Neilan's; not attributions to any recognized expert in the field of veterans affairs.

"It may well be that Mr. Neilan has a compulsive flair for overstatement designed to drum up indignation . . . I suppose that the veterans program will . . . survive. But make no mistake, this unsubstantiated onslaught can cause damage unless the record is set straight. Fortunately, each sweeping statement and unsupported allegation can be answered factually.

"For example, the article says: 'Loose language is the rule in the legislation that does pass. To get free treatment for a non-service-connected ailment at veterans' hospitals, an ex-serviceman must swear that he can't afford to pay. So perjury becomes routine, and because the law is badly written, cheaters are seldom prosecuted. Hence 85 per cent of the VA patients have non-service disabilities.' (Underscoring supplied.)

"This paragraph is in itself a classic example of 'loose language,' containing as it does an amazing jumble of cause and effect and a totally gratuitous slander of the integrity of veterans.

"The hospitalization law is clear, and no intelligent reader of the statute could have the slightest doubt as to its meaning. Presumably, therefore any law with which the author does not happen to agree is 'badly written.'

"It is true, as the author says, that veterans seeking hospital care for non-service-connected ailments must state under oath that they are unable to pay. Unfettered by even an iota of intervening proof, the author hops from this truth to his conclusion—'So perjury becomes routine. . . ' Using the same unique reasoning, it could be said with equal merit that, 'Witnesses in court are sworn

to tell the truth—so perjury becomes routine,' or 'Bankers are sworn to safeguard deposits—so embezzlement becomes routine.'

"Having declared—without offering one shred of proof—that 'Perjury is routine,' that 'cheaters are seldom prosecuted,' and the 'law is badly written,' Mr. Neilan then seems to say that because of these things '85 per cent of the VA patients have non-service disabilities.'

"But in fact, even this lone statistic is misleading. Each year VA conducts an actual census of patients in its hospitals. The latest head count of the more than 100,000 VA patients shows that 40.2 per cent had service-connected disabilities. The overwhelming majority of the rest were either long-term patients with mental illness, tuberculosis or other chronic disabilities, or they had applied for or are in receipt of a veterans pension. By Mr. Neilan's own admission veterans receiving pension under the present law must pass a 'strict test of need.'

"Having disposed of 'loose' legislation, the article turns its fire to 'loose' administration, and bolsters its contention with a 14-year-old chestnut taken from the Hoover Commission task force report, to the effect that tonsillectomy patients stay longer at VA hospitals than tonsillectomy patients in private hospitals.

The Tonsil Chestnut

"The article does not tell us if the two groups of patients compared had anything but bad tonsils in common. In private hospitals, most tonsillectomies are performed on otherwise healthy and vigorous youngsters. In VA hospitals, on the other hand, any tonsillectomy probably would be performed as part of the treatment of a middle-aged veteran hospitalized for some other ailment.

"The article fails to mention that due in

large measure to a comparatively new law sponsored by Representative [Olin E.] Teague, VA is for the first time authorized to provide pre-hospital and post-hospital care in its outpatient clinics for certain non-service-connected patients. This puts VA partially on the same footing as a private hospital where the patient can be examined, given laboratory tests, and diagnosed all before entering a hospital, and can have followup examinations in his doctor's office or at home instead of in the hospital after his discharge.

New Efficiency

"Due to this new law and improved treatment methods, the VA during the last fiscal year treated 71,000 more patients than it did in 1960 with essentially the same facilities, and the improved turnover is continuing, for in the first quarter of the current fiscal year 10,000 more patients were treated than were treated in the comparable period of last year.

"In claiming the alleged existence of 'more empty beds than patients in VA hospitals' and attributing it in part to an allegation that 'most of the patients are ambulatory,' the article is shamefully wrong.

"Our hospitals have a high rate of occupancy of about 91 per cent—anything higher would, by accepted medical standards, indicate overcrowding. Indeed, we have at the moment, a list of more than 16,000 eligible veterans waiting for an available bed.

"We are proud of the fact that many of our patients are ambulatory. This should merit praise rather than criticism. In the modern practice of medicine, early ambulation is encouraged for medical and surgical patients. The VA also has more than 50,000 psychiatric patients in its hospitals. Would the author have us strap these mental patients to their beds to keep them from walking around?

"The author is again insulting to veterans, and to our medical staffs, and is just as consistently inaccurate as ever, in his charge that VA hospitals openly harbor malingersers who come in 'to rest up, dry out, or merely find company.' Does the fact that out of 962,000 applicants for admission to VA hospitals in one year, one third, or 328,000, were rejected sound like a policy of encouraging 'malingersers'?

"He smears as 'malingersers' a patient population, which on any one day includes many thousands of mentally ill veterans, and other thousands with tuberculosis, cancer, heart disease, and the gamut of general medical and surgical disorders, and in which about one out of three is in the 'geriatric group,' age 65 or older.

"Leaving the field of medicine, the article turns its attention to pensions and compensation, and mentions a 'damaging' claims review that 'resulted in cutting off of 83,695 payments.'

A WORD WITH GEN. MacARTHUR



General of the Army Douglas MacArthur poses for a photo with Legion Nat'l Cmdr Daniel Foley (left) during a recent meeting in MacArthur's N.Y. apartment.

"Here are the omitted, but pertinent, facts about this study made by VA.

"The purpose was to double-check the accuracy of awards made during the flood tide of the greatest demobilization in American history when World War II servicemen were being discharged at the rate of a million a month. At the time VA was receiving nearly a quarter-million claims each month, and trying to recruit and train thousands of new employees to handle the rush of applications.

"The review, begun in 1954 and completed for the most part in 1962, covered 1,694,926 cases.

"Of this total, adjustment was needed in less than 10 per cent, or 165,926 cases. In 16,803 cases, increases were granted because the disability had worsened. In 65,428 cases, decreases were made because the disability had improved.

"And there were 83,695 terminations of payment—55,349 because the disability had improved to a degree where payments were no longer indicated, and 28,346 because of error—only 1.7 per cent of the total cases under scrutiny.

"To lend it substance, the article invokes the support of the Bradley Commission and erroneously implies that it endorsed and originated the thesis that all veterans' payments should be put under Social Security. The Bradley Commission did not advance such a proposal. The Commission stated in its findings and recommendations to the President that, 'it is appropriate to continue assistance to veterans who are disabled from non-service connected causes through the medium of the veterans' pension program, as long as the benefits are based entirely on need and are in line with the amounts provided under the general social security programs.' (Underscoring supplied.)

"As the author should know, substantial improvements have been accomplished in the field of payments to survivors of veterans dying of service-connected causes, and in the payment of pensions. These improvements relate VA payments to other available sources of income including Social Security. They are the result of long study and responsible action in the Congress. Nothing developed in any study to date would warrant a merging of VA benefits into the Social Security system.

Reforms?

"As a grand finale the slickly phrased article proposes several 'reforms' to correct 'the blatant and outrageous maneuver called veterans benefits.'

"I see no reason why disabled veterans should continue to have a separate hospital system,' the author says, maintaining that handling service-connected patients in private hospitals through federal financing would result in 'huge savings.'

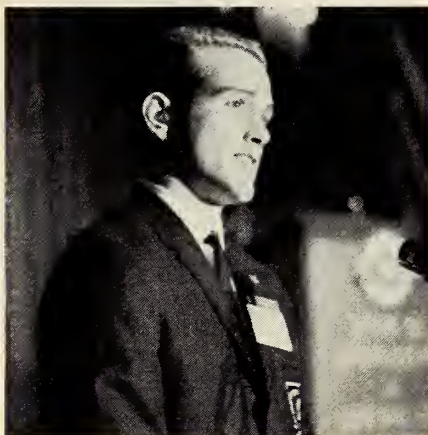
"He is silent about the disposition of non-service-connected patients who cannot afford to pay for private hospital care. He does not hint of the huge burden that would fall upon state and local governments. He says nothing about the havoc his radical 're-

form' would create on patients, the medical profession or the public health of the country.

"In addition to being careless about consequences, the article is also incorrect in its implication that VA hospitalization is more expensive than private hospital care. The cost per patient per day in VA hospitals not only runs considerably lower than most private hospitals, but also includes the services of all physicians, drugs, medicines, laboratory and X-ray examinations, rehabilitations and therapy, and often the cost of travel to and from the hospital, which are not part of the cost in private hospitals.

"His second 'reform' is ostensibly to get VA out of 'the multiple business of

SPEAKS FOR YOUTH



Seventeen-year-old Legion Boys' Nation President Richard J. Stratton of Leland, Ill., has averaged a speech per month since his election in Wash., D. C., last July. Here he is shown addressing the 68th Annual Congress of American Industry (NAM) at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York early in December.

insurance, housing, education and what-not.' . . . while he 'doubts if there is real justification' for such duties, he would like to see them absorbed by other government or private agencies, 'if they're important.'

Back to Horse & Buggy

"This amazing 'reform' would turn the clock of progress back more than forty years to the Harding Administration. Plagued by snarls and red tape in the administration of veterans benefits, President Harding in early 1921 appointed a distinguished committee to solve the problem for him. Its chairman was the eminent banker and American, Charles G. Dawes. Mr. Dawes' committee, viewing a scene of dispersed authority, found it the major cause of inefficiency and recommended certain consolidations. The state of veterans benefits then (which Mr. Neilan would have us return to) was called by Mr. Dawes, 'An imperfect organization of government effort. There is no one in control of the

whole situation. . . . There is always lacking that complete cooperation which is incident to a powerful superimposed authority.'

"Finally, the article proposes abolishing the House Veterans Affairs Committee and parceling it out as sub-committees of Ways and Means and The Appropriations Committees. Why? 'To thwart the pressure groups and streamline the lawmaking function,' says the article. The charge is best answered by the great and responsible record of veterans legislative accomplishments and the record of courage, responsibility, and efficiency of Chairman Teague and his committee. I just cannot believe the author is serious about this 'reform.'

"Your millions of readers have been exposed to an article that demands that America's veterans stop being treated as a privileged group, and that veterans have no right to special consideration.

"This is the author's opinion, and certainly he is entitled to it even though it is at variance with the belief of every President and every Congress in the entire history of the nation, and is contrary to the will of the American people as expressed through the years by its servants in government.

"Let's make no mistake about it—veterans are 'special' in the sense that they took up arms in times of national crisis, and risked death or disablement to ensure the very survival of our nation in order that all its citizens could live as free men rather than as slaves of tyranny.

"And the just need for some form of veterans benefits has been recognized throughout history.

"Pericles, in 430 B.C., in delivering the funeral oration for the men who fell in the first year of the Peloponnesian War, said: 'The Athens that I have celebrated is only what the heroism of these and their like have made her . . . their children will be brought up till manhood at the public expense. . . .

"The British Parliament in 1592 passed a law so that disabled veterans, 'should at their return be relieved and rewarded to the end that they may reap the fruit of their good deservings, and others may be encouraged to perform the like endeavors.'

"In America, veterans benefits are older than even the United States. The first benefit was enacted by the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony in 1636, and by 1776, the concept was well established.

"Through the years and always with the overwhelming consent of Congress, America has established a just and proper pattern of veterans benefits that has dealt fairly with veterans, and has been good for the nation.

"In view of the slender foundation upon which your article is based, isn't it about time that you ran an article that might be entitled, 'Let's give all the facts about veterans benefits.'

Sincerely,

J. S. Gleason, Jr.
Administrator"



Brig. Gen. Reginald Maurer puts helmet, to act as brazier, before photo of late President. Pragoff, Gladwin look on.



Purchase, Curran and Donahue arrange stacked ceremonial rifles near brazier, in memory of departed Comrade and former President Kennedy, in final preparation for the Post Everlasting ceremonies.



Post Adjutant Henry C. Pragoff puts Legion cap on rifles. Chaplain Howell Cullinan, right, joins Commander Gladwin.

In Farewell to President Kennedy His Legion Post Inducts Him Into the Post Everlasting

Hundreds of American Legion Posts adopted resolutions memorializing the late President of the United States in November and December. We report, below, the action taken by Mr. Kennedy's own American Legion Post.

On Dec. 10, 1963, Post Everlasting Ceremonies were conducted for the late President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, by his American Legion Post, Crosscup-Pishon Advertising Men's Post 281, at the Post's meeting rooms in Boston's Hotel Somerset. The late President held the title of Honorary Commander in Post 281.

Attending the ceremonies were Past Post Commander Thomas A. Fitzgerald, uncle of the late President, and Thomas E. Abely, Department Commander of the Massachusetts American Legion.

The ceremonies began when Commander Robert Gladwin, who is Legislative Counsel for Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital, announced:

"It is my sad duty to report that Comrade John Fitzgerald Kennedy has been called from our midst. He has gone to report to the Commander of all."

Continued Gladwin: "Before proceeding with other business of this meeting, we will conduct the Post Everlasting Ceremony for Comrade Kennedy."

Instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms, Boston businessman Paul K. Wheeler, to allow no one to enter or leave the room, and calling on all present to remain silent and standing until the conclusion of the ceremony, Gladwin asked Brig. Gen. Reginald A. Maurer to arrange an army

helmet to serve as a brazier for the burning of the late President's service records, symbolic of passing the records on to the Post Everlasting. Post members Edward E. Purchase, William B. Curran and Frank T. Donahue stacked the three ceremonial rifles. On their retirement, Commander Gladwin announced:

"This moment is sacred with the almost visible presence of one who has gone before. We come to honor the memory of one who offered his life in the service of his country, and who is now enrolled in that great spirit army, whose footfalls cause no sound, but in the memory of man their souls go marching on, sustained by the pride of service in time of national danger. Because of them, our lives are free; because of them, our nation lives; because of them the world is blessed.

"May this service deepen our reverence for our departed comrades."

Commander Gladwin then called on Post Adjutant Henry C. Pragoff, a Boston advertising executive, to place an American Legion cap on the stacked rifles "... in remembrance of Comrade John F. Kennedy's service to our country in the Navy of the United States."

As Pragoff stepped away, the lights were lowered, and Post Chaplain Howell Cullinan, who, before his retirement was a noted news commentator on radio station WEEI in Boston, offered a brief prayer:

"Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has transferred Comrade John F. Kennedy to the jurisdiction of the Post Everlasting of The American Legion.



Flanked by State Cmdr Abely, left, and the late President's uncle, Thomas Fitzgerald, right, Cullinan burns records.



Taps for a President. Adjutant Pragoff, Commander Gladwin and Chaplain Cullinan lead silent homage during Taps.



Finally, photo of President presides at empty table, amid ceremonial objects.

May his soul rest in Peace. Amen."

Adjutant Pragoff then entered the late President's name in the rolls of the members of the Post who had been transferred to Post Everlasting. As he stood up, Gladwin instructed Pragoff to, "... hand me the letter containing the service and Legion records of Comrade John F. Kennedy, which we will transmit to the Post Everlasting of The American Legion."

Gladwin read the record aloud.

"This is the service and Legion record of Comrade John F. Kennedy. He entered into the Navy at Boston, Mass., on September 23, 1941. He served with Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons Nos. 2 and 4 and was Commander of PT 109. He was decorated with the Navy and Marine Corps medals and the Purple Heart. He was separated from the Navy on April 17, 1945, and was proposed for membership by Past Commander Thomas Fitzgerald and joined Crosscup-Pishon Post of The American Legion on November 22, 1945. He last served as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States of America. He died in the service of his country on November 22, 1963."

Then, turning to Chaplain Cullinan, Commander Gladwin instructed him to, "... transmit this letter containing the service and Legion records of Comrade John F. Kennedy to the Adjutant of the Post Everlasting."

Chaplain Cullinan, assisted by the late

President's uncle and Massachusetts Commander Abely, placed the records in the brazier and attended them until they had been consumed by fire.

"Bugler," Commander Gladwin ordered, "sound Taps in memory of John F. Kennedy and in memory of all the Comrades of the Post Everlasting of The American Legion."

As Taps faded away, the lights were turned up, and, at a single rap of the gavel, the membership of the Post took their seats in silence before the stacked arms, the cooling brazier, and the vacated table on which rested a portrait of the late President.

ARLINGTON The Kennedy Gravesite

Many questions have been directed to The American Legion regarding the gravesite of the late President Kennedy. The following information has been obtained from the Department of Defense: (1) The Secretary of the Army, acting with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to the authority vested in him under Chapter 7, of Title 24, U.S. Code, which gives him the responsibility for the care, maintenance, and administration of The National Cemetery, set aside the plot of 3.2 acres of Arlington National Cemetery in honor of the memory of the murdered President.

(2) Previous outsized burial sites were

provided for Gen. John J. Pershing (.72 acres); Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (.20 acres); President William H. Taft (.06 acres); and Secretary of State John F. Dulles, who occupies a triple gravesite. Each of these died of natural causes.

(3) The contour and general characteristics of the ground surrounding President Kennedy's grave make much of the area unsuitable for burial sites.

(4) The land is not a part of the Custis-Lee mansion tract, and will not be used in any way that affects access to or visibility of the mansion.

(5) There never has been any proposal to deed the land to the Kennedy family.

(6) Mrs. Kennedy has suggested that the size of the plot be reconsidered, and that a smaller area would be adequate.

(7) The Eternal Flame was installed by the Army at the request of Mrs. Kennedy. There are no regulations covering this symbol of mourning. Arlington National Cemetery funds temporarily will cover its operation, and it has not been decided if the flame is to be a permanent arrangement.

(8) As of Oct. 31, 1963, the cemetery consisted of 420 acres. There were 121,029 buried there.

(9) Presently there are 49,000 gravesites available in Arlington, and in 1960 the Department of Defense announced that an additional 190 acres, known as South Post, Fort Myer, would be developed when needed as part of Arlington Cemetery.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Floyd White (1953) and H. L. Halsell (1957) and R. B. Stout (1958), Post 24, Blytheville, Ark.
Jules Lindner (1963), Post 49, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Glenn M. Pike and Joseph L. Stromme (both 1962), Post 350, Los Angeles, Calif.

Clark E. Cook, Jr. and John Cipolla (both 1963), Post 622, Chatsworth, Calif.

C. R. Scott and Albert E. Sherlock and David S. Shrader (all 1963), Post 105, Julesburg, Colo.
Clarence Crandell and Gilbert J. Spence (both 1961) and Dr. Donald MacDonald (1963), Post 154, Marathon, Fla.

Henry F. Bier and George W. Brown (both 1963), Post 252, Chamblee, Ga.

A. L. Richards and Roy Vanhorn (both 1963), Post 141, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

John W. Meierhofer and Thomas Paloumpis (both 1962) and Rowland H. Tucker, Sr. (1963), Post 142, Mironk, Ill.

Willard R. Buchanan (1962), Post 300, West Chicago, Ill.

George A. Schmidt and Earl Sellers and Anthony F. Sharkey and Gary Sheahan (all 1962), Post 348, Chicago, Ill.

George G. Baehr (1963), Post 405, Chicago, Ill.
John Molek and Stanley Nadolski and Joseph J. Siwek (all 1961), Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

Harry O. Horn (1962) and Robert F. Bobak and Albert J. Branch (both 1963), Post 692, Oak Park, Ill.

Edward LaViolette (1952), Post 775, Chicago, Ill.

George A. Snook (1963), Post 434, Kingsford Heights, Ind.

Rolla Hollingsworth and C. W. Rigg and Gil-

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS (continued)

bert Weaver (all 1962), Post 265, Greenfield, Iowa.

Everett L. Colwell and Chester C. Davis and Hicks S. Eggers and James E. Evans (all 1963), Post 556, Carson, Iowa.

Fred A. Strayer (1963), Post 559, Hudson, Iowa.

Leo Behrens and Thos. S. Blodgett and Thomas A. Boyd and Al Carlson (all 1961), Post 219, Blue Rapids, Kans.

Elwin L. Cooper and Frank W. Gorham (both 1961), Post 90, Togus, Maine.

Louis J. Niebel (1963), Post 17, Edgewood, Md.

Bob B. Creager (1963), Post 211, Funkstown, Md.

Dr. Samuel E. Chalfen and William S. Cherinsky and James E. Curry and Charles F. Doherty (all 1961), Post 27, Cambridge, Mass.

Edward L. Faber (1963), Post 335, Norfolk, Mass.

Cyrus A. Clarke, Sr. (1962), Post 1, Jackson, Miss.

Carl A. Fox and Nathan W. Jacobs and Joe Lebedanko and John V. Mueller (all 1963), Post 10, Reno, Nev.

Dominick Brescia and William F. Brill and Jacob Elkins and Ernest Freese (all 1963), Post 206, Westwood, N. J.

Joseph Mattes (1962), Post 278, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Stephen Traska and Harold Van Der Voort and Victor Yuppa (all 1962), Post 391, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ernest Glenn (1962), Post 406, Boonville, N. Y. A. Adelbert Bell (1963), Post 576, Le Roy, N. Y.

Ainsworth B. Spink and Donald H. Taylor (both 1963), Post 734, Attica, N. Y.

George Howell and Otto H. G. Meister and Calvin N. Miller and Orrin J. Richardson (all 1960), Post 880, Eden, N. Y.

Isidore Jablons (1962), Post 1025, New York, N. Y.

Earl Coughlin and John J. Cullen and James A. Fitzgerald and Michael J. Galligan (all 1962), Post 1404, Broad Channel, N. Y.

Thomas R. Evans and Earl Kwaak and William Robinson (all 1962), Post 1623, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

Clarence Decker and Henry Eichhorn and George Flick and Clarence Gardner (all 1963), Post 243, Galion, Ohio.

N. C. Robertson and Charlton P. Speer, Jr. (both 1960) and James G. Bietsch and J. Howard Coble (both 1961), Post 46, Chambersburg, Pa.

David Jenkins and William McNellis, Sr. and Thomas Purcell (all 1963), Post 544, Minersville, Pa.

George F. Klages and Willard P. Lewis, Sr. and Erasmo Lischio and Harold W. Madison (all 1963), Post 12, North Kingstown, R. I.

Clem Jones (1961), Post 232, Harriman, Tenn.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L. M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N. Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

BRIEFLY NOTED

American Legionnaires are urged to write their Congressmen and Senators immediately in an all-out effort to defeat S622, which has passed the Senate without public hearings. Clarence H. Olson, director of the Legion's Nat'l Legislative Div, reports that the bill has now been ordered favorably reported to the House by the House Committee on Post office and Civil Service, over the objection of The American Legion.

S622 would repeal veterans preference retention rights for all veterans employed by the Alaska Railroad, which is solely owned and operated by the federal government. The defeat of the bill is consid-

ered vital to the cause of veterans preference in federal government, as it may well be the opening wedge for attack against veterans preference in other federal areas.

The American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary favor the enactment of HR8200, a bill to extend fallout protection in federal structures and nonprofit institutions. In a letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman of a special subcommittee of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, David Aronberg, chairman of the Legion's Civil Defense Committee, stated that "HR8200 provides a sound continuity in our civil defense programming, and The American Legion would view with alarm any efforts to weaken or reject this vital legislation."

To help its fight against school dropouts, the national headquarters of Boys Clubs of America has purchased 700 copies of "Need A Lift?" the American Legion's handbook on scholarships and other financial assistance for education. Along with each copy, to each local Boys Club will go the Legion pamphlet, "Guide for Parents and Students," which contains career selection information.

Here's what Post 154, Butler, N. J., has done to create a permanent scholarship fund, according to Post Adjutant Warren P. Hopper: "In 1958 we invested \$5,800 in American Telephone & Telegraph stock, which gave us a return of \$320 for the first year. We made the first award to students of our local high school in 1959, and have made awards each year since (through 1963) for a total of \$2,100. The award is perpetual since we are using only the income. The stock now has a value of \$15,000, and our return this year will be about \$400."

The U.S. Steel Corp. has contributed to Post 195, Lynch, Ky., a building (formerly a branch store) to be used as a post home. The brick building, erected in 1922, has over 2,700 square feet of floor space.

Four bills of interest to Legionnaires have been reported out of the Senate's Labor and Welfare Committee. (1) HR221, to amend the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act to make eligible certain children of totally and permanently disabled veterans from service connected causes. (2) S385, to extend maximum maturity of certain VA guaranteed or insured home loans to 35 years. (3) S2064, to relieve the VA from pay-

ing interest on the amount of capital funds transferred in fiscal year 1962 from the direct loan revolving fund to the loan guaranty revolving fund. (4) HR6777, provides for a waiver of premiums for certain veterans holding Nat'l Service Life Insurance who have become totally disabled before their 65th birthday.

Post 342, St. Charles, Ill., has pledged \$3,000 toward the Delnor Hospital Expansion Program. Last year, Post 342 won the Department's Hall of Fame Award for Community Service for its presentation of a fire chief's car to the St. Charles Fire Dep't.

American Legion Nat'l Convention dates for 1964 are Sept. 18-24. In preparation for the Dallas, Texas, meeting, a formal contract has been signed by the Legion with The American Legion Nat'l Convention Corp. of Texas. Past Nat'l Cmdr Alvin M. Owsley, of Texas, is president of the corporation, and Thomas J. McHale is secretary. The Legion's convention director, William H. Miller, was expected to open offices in Dallas shortly after the first of the year.

The control point for supplying ceremonial and drill rifles has been changed, says the Department of Defense. Address all requests to: Commanding General, U. S. Army Weapons Command; Attention: AMSWE-SMI, Rock Island, Ill. All other previous provisions still apply. Note, however, that the supply of ceremonial rifles is becoming limited. Posts needing this type rifle, particularly by Memorial Day, should send in their requests at once.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

21st Field Artillery, 5th Div.—Need to contact members of this outfit who recall injury to Albert M. Spizziri during the WW2 Normandy campaign in France, causing loss of hearing. Particularly wish to contact James Harold, then of Michigan. Statement needed in support of pending claim. Write: Albert M. Spizziri, 2142 N. Keller Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.

327th Combat Engineers, Germany, 1945—Statements needed from members of this outfit who recall injury to Evert R. Lindvall when ammunition dump was detonated by a bangalore torpedo. Contact: Ray Asmussen, Claims Div., South Dakota Veterans Dep't, VA Center, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Amarillo Field, Texas: Anyone recalling dysentery at this field, especially medical personnel and Mess Group members, and anyone who particularly recalls Sgt. William A. Graff, Jr. (either Mess Group members who served

with him or medical personnel who treated him) either at Amarillo Field or in Borden General Hospital (Okla.) or Fort Logan Convalescent Center (Colo.), are asked to contact him, as statements are needed in support of claim. Officers he served with include Capt. Alfred McCourt; Maj. Paul Johnson, and Tech Sgt. John F. Conaty; medical officers include Capt. Kelley, and MD's who initiated reports LWR; EJE; LMZ; CAG; and OCT. Contact: William A. Graff, Jr., 8930 May Court, South Gate, Calif.

Minesweepers; WWI—Anyone who was on a mine sweeper in WWI that was based at Lorient or Brest, France, is asked to contact W. E. Halliday, as some of them may be able to help him substantiate a claim. Key witnesses to events his claim is based on have passed on, and his last chance to prove claim may rest on broad contact with other Lorient or Brest Minesweeper men. Contact: W. E. Halliday, 3444 South 82nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

King D. Brown Post 247, Winter Garden, Fla.; Howard County Post 286, Ellicott City, Md.; Bright-Stromberg & Moore Post 279, Ellicott City, Md.; Roy Post 139, Roy, Utah; Riverton Post 140, Riverton, Utah; John F. Kennedy Post 1853, Bronx, N. Y.; and The Lower East Side Post 1854, New York, N. Y.

Also, James Newman Post 492, Fort Worth, Texas; Davy Crockett Post 507, San Antonio, Texas; Wilson & Harris Post 303, Stafford, Va.; and Bill Peary Post 21, Pasco, Wash.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William H. Sanders, a member of the Legion's Aeronautics and Space Committee, appointed Superior Court judge for the Second Judicial District in Nome, Alaska.

C. L. (Bud) Johnson, Past Dep't Cmdr of Washington (1956-57), appointed Legion Nat'l Contests and Uniformed Groups Coordinator.

Charles E. Brown, of Davidsville, Pa., appointed Assistant Department Adjutant for the Pennsylvania American Legion.

DIED

Adolphe Menjou, of Beverly Hills, Calif., film star, continuous member of The American Legion since 1919, and a tireless fighter against communism, particularly in the film industry. At the time of his death he was a member of Hollywood Post 43, Los Angeles.

Alpha R. Whiton, of Kent, N. Y., a founder of The American Legion and circulation manager of The American Legion Magazine when it was published weekly in the Nineteen Twenties.

Lloyd Vere Stoddard, in Langley, Wash.; Past Dep't Cmdr (1952-53).

James J. O'Connor, of Albany, N. Y., aide to Past Nat'l Cmdr Edward Scheiberling (1944-45).

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submissions favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Div—(Aug.) Arthur L. Chaitt, 5 Montgomery Ave., Erdenheim, Philadelphia 18, Pa.
3rd Arm'd Div—(July) Paul W. Corrigan, 38 Exchange St., Lynn, Mass.
4th Arm'd Div—(July) Ridsen L. Fountain, 4414 Volta Pl. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20007
4th Eng Special Brigade, 289th Sig Co—(July) Vincent R. Voigt, Ashklum, Ill.
5th Inf Reg't—(July) Robert T. Weston, P.O. Box 2161, South Portland, Maine 04106
6th Eng (WW1)—(Aug.) Eric A. Scott, 2122 O'Day Rd., Fort Wayne, Ind.
8th Arm'd Div—(July) Henry B. Rothenberg, Suite 1300, 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
9th Inf Div—(July) Dan Quinn, 412 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N. J.
11th Field Art'y—(July) Robert J. Summers, 84 Ampere Pkwy., East Orange, N.J. 07017
25th Inf Div—(July) Francis C. Ruddy, 3804 Sylvan Dr., Baltimore, Md.
26th Eng, Southern Div (WW1)—(June) Sam S. Noblit, 3932 El Campo, Fort Worth, Tex. 76107
26th Inf Div (WW1 & 2)—(June) Angelo J. Mantenuto, c/o YD Club, 61 Exeter St., Boston 16, Mass.
30th Inf Div—(July) Saul Solow, 42 Parkway Dr., Syosset, N. Y.
66th Art'y C.A.C. (WW1)—(July) George A. Duval, Box 303, Woonsocket, R.I. 02895
69th Sig Bn—(July) Bernard Mott, 516 Carlisle Ave., Dayton 10, Ohio.
77th Field Art'y, 2nd Bn—(July) Jim Collins, N.W. Apts. 3A, Corsicana, Tex.
78th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn, Bat C—(June) Eugene A. Kennedy, Kabeyun Rd., Converse Point, Marion, Mass.
79th Inf Div, Sig Co (WW2)—(May) Lou Berke, Main St., Grant Town, W. Va.
82nd Airborne Div—(July) Carl L. Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS NOVEMBER 30, 1963

ASSETS			
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$2,379,457.50		
Receivables	283,640.10		
Inventories	270,237.60		
Invested Funds	467,521.57		
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Funds	279,285.99		
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund	3,410,125.86	3,689,411.85	
Real Estate	814,228.39		
Deferred Charges	68,556.15		
	<u>\$7,973,053.16</u>		
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH			
Current Liabilities	\$ 612,745.41		
Funds Restricted as to use	28,051.39		
Deferred Income	2,813,194.73		
Trust Funds:			
Overseas Graves Decoration			
Trust Funds	279,285.99		
Employees Retirement			
Trust Fund	3,410,125.86	3,689,411.85	
Net Worth:			
Reserve Fund	24,185.11		
Restricted Fund	23,114.96		
Real Estate	814,228.39		
Reserve for Rehabilitation	549,173.92		
Reserve for Child Welfare	88,259.20		
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00		
	<u>1,558,961.58</u>		
Unrestricted Capital	729,314.80	829,646.78	
		<u>\$7,973,053.16</u>	

83rd Inf Div—(Aug.) Manuel C. Martin, 424 Freeline St., Fall River, Mass.
89th Chem Mortar Bn—(July) Richard G. McLennand, 24 Kenwood Dr., Coraopolis, Pa. 15108
94th Inf Div—(July) Roger H. Keith, 170 Hillberg Ave., Brockton, Mass. 02401
96th Inf Div—(July) Richard Klassen, 929 S. Myrtle, Kankakee, Ill.
99th Inf Div—(July) Thomas D. Wilson, 4978 Karen Isle Dr., Richmond Hts 24, Ohio.
106th Inf Div—(July) Doug. Coffey, 41 Lowell Ave., West Orange, N. J.
112th Inf, Anti-Tank Co—(Aug.) Wilfred J. Eisenman, 111 Bissell Ave., Oil City, Pa.
240th Combat Eng, Co B—(June) Roger H. Allen, R.F.D. No. 2, Penn Yan, N. Y.
274th Arm'd Field Art'y—(July) Clair Simpson, Box 25, Seville, Ohio.
305th Field Art'y (WW1 & 2)—(Apr.) Edward Nix, 319 Ave. C, New York 9, N. Y.
328th Field Art'y (WW1)—(June) Leslie W. Reddaway, 306 E. Bishop Ave., Flint 5, Mich.
331st Inf, Co I—(June) Willard Cornelius, Box 45, Williamsburg, Ky.
343rd Eng, Co C—(Aug.) Russell O. Murten, P.O. Box 31, Westville, Ind.
351st AA, Radar, Searchlight Bn—(June) Philip G. Karg, 855 Grove St. So., Hutchinson, Minn.
360th Eng Reg, Gen Service—(June) Edward E. Ziats, Box 257, Marianna, Pa.
409th Inf, Co D—(July) Howard Bohmer, 11003 Cemetery Rd., Erie, Mich.
531st Eng Shore Reg, 1st Amphib Brigade—(July) Victor Barron, 7454 Ocoato, Chicago, Ill.
567 AAA Bn—(July) John W. Paxton, 1705 Vinson St., Staunton, Va.
581st AAA, AW Bn—(July) Andrew F. Oppelt, 857 Ester Ave., Teaneck, N. J.
702nd Tank Bn—(Aug.) Fred R. Bodkin, R.D. 2, Box 685, Uniontown, Pa.
773rd Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) George L. Blomquist, 2735 W. Lehigh St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.
863rd Ord Heavy Automotive Maint Co—(Aug.) Hans G. Ehlers, Gretna, Nebr.
876th Airborne Eng (Aviation) Bn—(May) Elwood F. Fahrenholtz, 1201 Green Hill Ave., West Chester, Pa.
196th Eng (Aviation) Bn, Hq & Service Co—(July) Edwin Wagner, Marks, Miss.
Ambulance Co 332—(June) O. W. Case, 1506 Huguelt St., Akron 5, Ohio.
Base Hosp 26 (WW1)—(Aug.) Robert B. Gile, Sr., 500 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn.
Stalag Luft 3 P.O.W.—(Apr.) David Pollak, Box 15237, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215

NAVY

1st Marine Div—(Aug.) 1st Marine Div Assn., Box 84, Alexandria, Va. 22313
2nd Marine Div—(July) Hugo V. Genge, P.O. Box 113, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480
14th Seabees—(July) Harry H. Lewis, 2054 Fielder St., Fort Worth 6, Texas.
15th Seabees—(July) Herbert B. Davis, 1604 Washington Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
19th Seabees—(Aug.) Herbert McCallen, 655 East 14th St., New York 9, N. Y.
21st Seabees—(Aug.) A. P. Corbin, 430 Park Dr., Hillsboro, Tex. 76645
64th Seabees (WW2)—(July) Earl Hungerford, Box 36, Dickinson, Tex. 77539
73rd Seabees—(July) Amos David, Box 127, Caraway, Ark. 72419
LCT (4) 224 (WW2) European Theater—(July) Peter A. Buffa, 508 E. Main St., Midland, Mich. 48640
USS Elmore (APA 42)—(July) Donald C. Messick, 102 Franklin St., Snow Hill, Md. 21863
USS Kidd (DD661), USS Black (DD666), USS Chauncey (DD667), USS Bullard (DD660)—(Aug.) Harrold F. Monning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill.
USS Philadelphia (CL 41)—(Aug.) Frank J. Amorson, 93 Dunbar St., Somerset, N. J. 08873
WAVE Personnel, Lee Field, NAAS, Green Cove Springs, Fla.—(July) Mrs. Helen Kynoch Rood, 31 Yale St., Waterville, Conn. 06714

AIR

11th Bomb Grp (H)—(Aug.) Robert E. May, 13000 Eckel Junction Rd., Perrysburg, Ohio 43551
13th Air Depot Grp—(July) Carl A. Herbig, 521 Western Union Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 30303
35th & 801st Aero Sqdns (WW1)—(Aug.) F. C. Erhardt, 1256 E. La Salle, South Bend 17, Ind.
439th Sig Construction Bn (Aviation)—(July) Bates Davis, Rt. 1, Box 62, Plano, Tex.
DeRidder, La., AFB Unit & Stuttgart, Ark., AFB Unit—(July) Joseph A. Mackie, Jr. 170 Laurel Ave., Kearny, N. J. 07032
Rich Field Aviation School, Waco, Texas (WW1)—(Aug.) William E. Beigel, 312 Northerest Dr., Kansas City 16, Mo. 64116

MISCELLANEOUS

CBI—(Aug.) Joseph P. Pohorsky, Sr., 3353 So. Adams Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53207

MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With Getting Up Nights, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation. Glandular Inflammation very commonly occurs in men of middle age or past and is often accompanied by despondency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions ... often signs that the glands are not functioning properly.

Neglect of such conditions or a false conception of adequate treatments may cause men to grow old before their time ... loss of vigor and possibly lead to incurable conditions.

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Inflammation. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, painful and expensive surgery may be the only chance.

Through intensive research, a new resultful Non-Surgical treatment method for Glandular Inflammation has been perfected by the Excelsior Medical Clinic. The mild Non-Surgical Method has proven so successful it is backed by a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance.

Men from over 1,000 communities in all parts of the country, have been successfully Non-Surgically treated. They found soothing and comforting relief and better Health.

RECTAL-COLON DISORDERS

Are often associated with Glandular Inflammation.

REDUCIBLE HERNIA

is also amenable to a mild Non-Surgical treatment.

Either or both of these disorders may be treated at the same time you are receiving Glandular Inflammation treatments.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK Tells All



Our New FREE Book is fully illustrated and deals with diseases peculiar to men and women. Gives excellent factual knowledge and could prove of utmost importance to your future life. Tells How and Why new modern Non-Surgical Treatment methods are proving so successful. It is to your best

interest to write for a FREE copy today.

EXCELSIOR MEDICAL CLINIC **FILL OUT THIS COUPON TODAY**
Dept. B1150
Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me at once, your New FREE Book. I am interested in full information (Please Check Box)

☐ Hernia ☐ Rectal-Colon ☐ Glandular Inflammation

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

PERSONAL

Pensions for Self-Employed.

Long-Term Stock Earnings.

Cold Water Laundering.

In plotting your financial course for 1964 and beyond, remember that you now can set up your own pension plan if you're self-employed. Undoubtedly you'll be getting literature from insurance companies, banks, or mutual funds suggesting that you do this.

Basically, the way the government lets you accumulate a pension fund of your own is through a tax break—that is, half of what you set aside for future needs won't be counted into your taxable income (you can lop off as much as \$1,250). However, you have to invest your funds in a prescribed way; they'll be tied up for a long time; and if you have any employees, you may have to cover some of them, too.

Although it took Congress a decade to pass this legislation (which became effective in 1963), there's still some private debate over the scope of its value. Investigate every angle before you make a decision—especially if you have any employees.

★ ★ ★

Common stocks: Despite their ups and downs, stocks have done very well for long-term investors, a study by the Center for Research in Security Prices (University of Chicago) shows. The rate of return for all stocks (after taxes) compounded annually ranged from 6.84% to 8.2% on the original investment between 1926-60. Between 1955-60 it was 9.6% to 11%. That tops the return of savings, bonds or mortgages, say the researchers. The compounding process is the one of leaving dividends with the broker with which to purchase more stocks.

★ ★ ★

More and more, these newcomers will be creeping into your domestic environment:

1. **"Tear-off" container tops.** Pull-tabs on beer cans have been in use for some time, but now there's an improvement: The tab rounds its edges as it's pulled off, thus making it safer. Meantime, a "Rip Cap" for bottles has made its appearance, and tab-opening devices are being plotted for coffee, powdered milk, lard, and other food products.

2. **Cold-water detergents.** These are designed to eliminate use of hot water in automatic washers (they're said to be effective in temperatures as low as 40 degrees). What prompted manufacturers to get into this area is that washers and wash loads are getting bigger—hence put a bigger strain on home hot-water supplies. Lever Bros. (Cold water All) and Colgate-Palmolive (Cold Power) are the first contestants, with more expected to follow. Price of the products: about 80¢ qt.

★ ★ ★

Now that the federal government—with the fervent approval of the late President Kennedy—has earmarked better than \$½ billion for special help to the mentally retarded, their plight will be in the limelight more than ever. It's the kids, of course, who tear at heartstrings.

The incidence of mental retardation in the United States is about 3% (so that we have close to 6 million retarded, of whom 2½ million are under 20 years old). Bear this in mind about the affliction:

- It is not a disease or sickness in the usual sense of those concepts. It's a handicap, largely physical. A child's brain just doesn't develop as well as the brains of his fellow men, so that he lags behind the parade. (One rough measure of retardation: An I.Q. falling below 80.)

- The causes of retardation number around 100, and many probably still are unknown. Broadly though, they are associated with genetic irregularities; mishaps during pregnancy, birth, and shortly after birth; and environmental factors.

- In tackling the problem, therefore, the experts stress adequate care at birth; special instruction and vocational training for those already afflicted; and proper environment.

- The National Assn. for Retarded Children emphasizes that retardation by no means is a hopeless situation. Many handicapped can be trained to become socially and economically independent; others will need only minimum supervision during their lifetime. A real problem is to induce parents to face up to facts early enough and seek professional guidance.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

The man who makes it easier than ever to start a business of your own

His Free Book Tells How—Mail Coupon for Your Copy

In this 24 page book, Grant Mauk shows you the way to start an independent business of your own in spare time without giving up your job and without losing a single pay check. When you see how you can pocket \$250 net profit in a week for 40 hours of personal service work—(more if you hire others to do the work), you can then go full time. He shows you how he finances nearly three-fourths of the total cost and then lets you pay the balance in small monthly payments. Send your name for his free book. It will show you the way to independence in your own fast growing service business. No salesman will call. Read this book, then make your own decision.



Grant Mauk

In the past, many men started businesses of their own—and failed. Some entered businesses that were already on the decline. They were as foredoomed to failure as a buggy-whip salesman. Some had no talent for the businesses they entered. Others had no experience in business management.

Today, all that has been changed by reputable Franchising firms. Our Franchise business is one that has been tried, and tested, and proved by the parent company. It is one that has been shown to have an enormous and a growing market. It is a business that has been brought to a high level of success by many other men. The kinks have been eliminated. The methods and plans that lead to success have been clearly charted. When an ambitious man is given the equipment and training he needs, and follows the plans laid out for him by the parent company, success is the logical result.

There are many kinds of Franchise businesses. Many require investments as high as \$50,000. The profits they pay depend on how well the owner follows instructions.

We have a Franchise business that does not require a large investment. In our business you can get started for a few hundred dollars. We finance the rest of the investment for you and let you pay it in monthly payments so small that the profits on less than one day's service covers your payment. The overall investment is small—yet the potential is \$250 a week net profit. That's for a one man operation. If you have two or three or more men working for you, the potential increases accordingly.

A small dealer just starting and doing his own service should gross \$180 profit from 20 hours service in a week. If he uses 30% for advertising, etc., he nets a clear \$125. If he services 40 hours, net profit is \$250.

With only two men working for him a 35 hour week brings the owner \$420 gross profit. Allowing 20% for advertising, etc., (since he has time to sell) he clears \$336.

What is this business? It's one of the fastest growing businesses in America today. It includes six different services that you perform for the housewife right in her home. No office or shop is needed. No investment in real estate. No problems of finding a good location. In fact, if you have a telephone at home and a car with space in the trunk—you have everything you need except the things we furnish. Your business comes to you on the telephone and in personal calls following up leads generated by National Advertising and by your own local Direct Mail Plan which we furnish. You quote your prices to the housewife, do the job, or have one of your

men do it and collect the money on the spot.

What are these services? The first and most important is the cleaning of carpets, rugs, and upholstered furniture by a revolutionary modern process known as the "Absorption Method." The work is done right in the customer's home. No scrubbing with harsh motor-driven rotary brushes. No soaking with gallons of water. An Aerated Foam loosens the greasy, atmospheric dirt and holds it in suspension until it is removed. A test conducted by an impartial laboratory showed that the new absorption method in the home removed more than twice as much dirt as was removed by the old fashioned machine scrubbing.

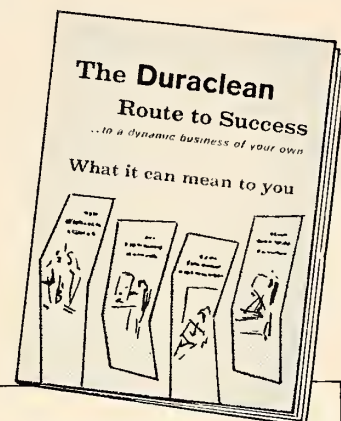
Five other services add to your income. With portable power equipment you spray furniture and carpets with a product that retards soiling. You remove stubborn spots like magic. You spray another liquid to make fabrics flame resistant. You mend small damages such as cigarette burns and moth holes, often saving the owner the price of new furnishings. And finally, you deep spray fabrics with a moth killing liquid on which you can give a company guarantee for six full years.

As owner of a business, you have the opportunity to make more money than you could hope to make working for someone else. Also, should you wish to sell, you are building a business with a cash value. When an arm injury made it necessary for Al Svitak to sell after operating his dealership only 17 months, he sold to a prospect supplied by Duraclean at a price well above his original investment. G. F. Monroe sold his Texas Dealership after 12 months for ten times his cost. Leo Lubel, after 30 months, sold for \$7,116 over cost. When our Franchise owners want to sell, we help them find buyers.

It's all explained in this free book. Pictures and descriptions show you how the work is done; how to start without giving up your present job; how to build to full time operation through plans worked out for you.

If you are tired of working for others, tired of jumping from one proposition to another; if you have good health, energy, and ambition; if you have a real yearning for independence in a business you own, send for this book. If you have thought that starting your own business would be difficult or expensive, or risky, this book will open your eyes. With our plan it is easier than ever for you to become master of your own destiny in a business you own.

There is no obligation, no charge. No salesmen to high pressure you. Send for this book now. Read it. Then decide if you want to take the next step toward independence.



OPPORTUNITIES TO FIT YOUR OWN AMBITIONS

The Duraclean Franchise is so flexible that it can be fitted to your own ambitions. As a one man business and based on the rates in our National Price Guide you can make a net profit of \$6.00 an hour—\$250 for 40 hours of servicing.

Ward Whitbeck wrote "I have made as much as \$225 in one day." L. Lawson says: "In September, working alone, jobs totaled \$1,475." L. Canaday wrote: "\$1,571 in a single month."

If you wish, you can operate as the head of a multi-crew business with others doing the work.

This increases the profit opportunity as the owner of a business can make as much as \$6.00 an hour gross profit on every hour each employee works. Even after paying him a good hourly wage, the owner can clear \$336 a week for himself with only two men on his staff.

Ed Kramsky wrote, "In my second year I now have two assistants, a nice home, and real security for my family." And, E. Davis reported "Gross income increased \$17,660 this year."

So, no matter at what level you have set your sights, here is a Franchise that is worth careful investigation. Send your name now for the Free Book that tells all angles of the business.

Send name for FREE BOOK

Grant Mauk, President
4-192 Duraclean Building, Deerfield, Illinois

Dear Mr. Mauk: Please mail a copy of your Free Book telling how I can get a Duraclean Franchise started in spare time without giving up my present income, and how I can build a highly profitable one man business or a multi-crew operation. No charge. No obligation. And, no salesman is to call on me. After reading your book I will let you know my decision.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

GRANT MAUK, President; 4-192 Duraclean Building, Deerfield, Illinois

mouth, or Mr. Jefferson, who once in Cabinet made the mistake of accusing President Washington of wanting to be King.

Those who think of Washington as an "aristocrat" and "not warm in his affections"—Jefferson's words—know little of his birth, and have never read his one letter to Sally Fairfax which survived.

THE PROBLEM is that while Washington was never the "unknown man" that so many of his biographers said he was, these same biographers hesitated to make his very humanity known. His letters, journals, and diaries—the few that Washington, a normally reticent man, did not burn or destroy—were suppressed, edited, and rewritten well into the 20th century. His life and actions have been clouded with a mass of half truths and forgeries. In the end, a magnificent human creature, an enormous man among men, became a marble paragon of virtue. Washington, the country boy who could not spell, was converted into Washington, the cold fish who wrote somewhat like Dr. Samuel Johnson. And the marble image was so well made, so inscribed in bronze and history books and even official pronouncements, that it is practically impossible to dispel.

Not one responsible American historian believes in Washington's famous "prayer" at Valley Forge. It was not in character nor could it have happened as described. But any attempt to peel away the forgeries and the marble and bronze and reveal the heart of a great man now seems idol smashing.

George Washington was born in 1732 into a respectable middle-class English colonial family. The Washingtons were Anglican in religion and Royalist in politics. They had emigrated to Virginia during Cromwell's time; the Puritan persecutions had populated Royalist Virginia with Anglicans in much the same way that the earlier Anglican reaction against the Puritans had settled New England with dissenters. There had been knights and clergymen among the Washington relations in England, and Washington's father, Augustine, had been taken to England as a child and educated at a good public school. He returned only as a grown man and became a successful businessman in iron and tobacco.

The Washingtons were not magnates, nor were they Carters, Byrds, or Fairfaxes, but they were a family on the rise. Augustine Washington married a Butler, and his early sons were educated in England and had excellent prospects. When his first wife died, the elder Washington remarried. George Washington was born of this marriage. In colonial Virginia of

entailed estates and strict primogeniture, young George's prospects were hardly bright. Under the system the eldest son was the chief heir.

It is quite difficult for modern Americans to understand the age or the Virginia society into which George Washington was born. It was aristocratic, not democratic—a class society; yet it was a society in flux, in the making, in which men might rise or fall according to their influence and abilities. The frontier was fluid, with enormous tracts of land opening to the west. The energies and optimism of white Virginians were pointing in that direction. Along the Tidewater, however, the long-settled regions had formed into a planter—white-bond-servant—black-slave pattern, with very little in between. Like their neighbors, the Washington family imported white bond servants and Negro slaves. It was the custom. Tobacco was the crop and land was the only road to wealth or position. The colony was rural and sparsely settled. Williamsburg was a village. Norfolk, the chief city, held barely 5,000 persons.

George Washington grew up land hungry. In that, he resembled every ambitious Virginian of his day. But had his father lived, George, as a younger son, would almost certainly have gone to sea or into the British Army, for there was little opportunity or inheritance to offer him at home.

As it was, Augustine Washington died when George was 11, and his growing estate was left entailed to the elder half

brothers. Mary Ball Washington, George's mother, retained Ferry Farm, a rather small plantation, and here George lived in rural isolation as a boy.

Whatever influence Augustine Washington had on his young son is not clear, but the influence of George's mother is obvious enough. Mary Washington was strict, uncompromising, somewhat spartan in her ideas. Above all, she was inordinately preoccupied with her own needs and possessive of her children. It is not too much to say that this possessiveness—an utter unwillingness to cut the apron strings—destroyed all her sons save one. Charles Washington died of drink, Samuel of women, and Jack was never able to break free, or become a man. One son alone, George, rebelled at about the age of 12, and apparently spent most of his adolescence rebelling in his own defense.

FROM HIS earliest childhood George Washington wanted first of all to be a soldier of the King. There was nothing that Mary Ball Washington opposed more bitterly. She was determined to keep him down on the farm, and to make a planter of him. Young George, unlike his older half brothers, received no English public school education. There was no influence operating for him at Williamsburg or Whitehall as there had been for his half brother Lawrence, who obtained the King's commission.

There is no question that young George fought his mother's restraining influences. Although he left home for



"Oh, you're too doggone fussy about this sofa!"

good at the age of 14, the relationship remained strained so long as his mother lived. She did not visit his home for 30 years after his marriage. He was sworn in as first President of the United States without a word from her. And although he provided for her handsomely, she embarrassed and annoyed him all his life with complaints of neglect, often made public.

BUT AT AN early age Washington clearly revealed that he could not be anyone's man, not even his mother's, a fact of incalculable importance for history and the future Republic.

It was Lawrence, 14 years George's elder, who gave the young Washington his escape from his mother's clutches, and who became the one dominant influence in his life. Lawrence had been his father's favorite; he had attended public school in England; a King's commission had been obtained for him, and he had served under Adm. Edward Vernon in the West Indies. Lawrence, whose mother was a Butler, married into the powerful Fairfax family, and he inherited an imposing estate in northern Virginia which he called Mount Vernon. He sat in the governing body of Bur-

gesses, and, at 26, George Washington's elder half brother was far on his way to becoming a man of consequence in the colony.

Lawrence Washington, perhaps out of love and sympathy, or more likely because he saw something in the young lad's character that moved him, invited George to Mount Vernon and assumed responsibility for his education. Every account of Lawrence shows him brave, honest, affectionate, and possessed of the keenest sense of honor. Such was the man who brought a half wild, rebellious, untutored country boy to Mount Vernon and opened the great world to him.

Here young Washington was allowed to study the "arts of war" and fencing under a Dutch master, and here he learned the dance steps no Virginia gentleman could be without. More important, from Capt. Lawrence Washington, who had returned from the disastrous Cartagena expedition of 1741 with the seeds of death already in him and had little time left to live, George learned of honor, and of responsibility, and the way a man of both should acquit himself in the world.

At Mount Vernon the doors of Virginia society were opened to George, and

on the neighboring estate, Belvoir, he met the great catalyst of his life, the Fairfax clan. It was the Fairfax connection which meant opportunity, and which almost resulted in disaster.

In his midteens, after the broadening experience of Mount Vernon, George had become tall and competent, already mature in many outward ways; there was a saying that all the Washingtons were born old. He already displayed the keen sense of prudence that was to mark him all his life—yet he was utterly lacking in physical fear; he would mount any horse, or the "Devil himself." To the Fairfaxes and the fashionable world he was still somewhat the country bumpkin, but a formidable one who had a real genius for impressing important men. His young personality led older men to befriend him, yet he fawned on no man. At 16 he displayed a quality which can only be called superiority—although it was innate and unconscious, as even his critics admitted.

HE COULD NOT spell the English language, which his unexpurgated letters clearly show. He developed a taste for good wine at an early age, but liquor never had any hold on him. He hated

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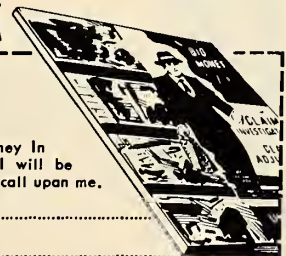
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GEORGE WASHINGTON, HUMAN BEING

(Continued from page 33)

tobacco and didn't use it, though it was to be the base of his later fortune. He was already quite the ladies' man, and could ride all day and dance all night, and frequently did both.

A notebook which survived lists explicitly his longings for and unhappiness at not being able to possess a certain young lady—or for that matter, any young lady, for Washington was naturally amorous and much taken by the fair sex. Because he had never known tenderness from women, he was alternately passionate and "amorously impudent" in his constant, rather awkward pursuit. It is this phase of his life that later biographers hastened to suppress, and, in suppressing, destroyed the picture of the man.

Lawrence Washington helped George get a majority in the colonial militia, and at 16 the Fairfaxes employed him as an assistant surveyor for their 5-million-acre land grant in the Ohio country. George had natural talent for two professions: soldiering and engineering, and working for the Fairfaxes he found an opportunity to employ both.

THE WORK was arduous and dangerous, the pay high, for the Fairfax land was occupied by Indians and frontiersmen, both of whom disputed the royal Fairfax title. It was during these years that Washington acquired his priceless knowledge of the Virginia-Pennsylvania frontier, and of what would later be known as Indian-style fighting.

While he was becoming a man, militia officer, and surveyor on the far frontier, George was still very much a boy emotionally. He dreamed not of Indian fighting, but of holding the King's commission, and of "Honor and the Heroick Spirit," as he wrote. He admitted much later that he would have been supremely content to live out his life as a King's officer, but no Royal commission was ever forthcoming. By the 1750's these were going to Englishmen and men of influence at Whitehall, not backwoods colonials, however able.

And while the Fairfax business connection was making him independent, another Fairfax entanglement almost ruined him. He fell hopelessly in love with George William Fairfax's wife, Sally.

Sally Cary Fairfax was tall, cool, beautiful, aristocratic and intellectual. She was also something of a flirt who understood Washington's feelings perfectly, who never surrendered, and yet who never drove him away. And she was the only woman for whom Washington felt a deep, romantic, and passionate attachment, which he never quite outgrew.

For nine years, hopelessly in love with the wife of a good friend of high position, in a society where neither divorce nor dalliance was permitted, Washington suffered torture. It is certain, however, that in spite of this emotional maelstrom, Sally Fairfax and he lived completely free of a physical relationship—Washington held back by his well-developed sense of honor and his realistic prudence, Sally by a certain coolness and complete understanding of what she stood to lose.

These were the nine years in which he remained single—long past the Virginia age of marrying—in which he went into the Ohio Company with his brother, fought a battle in the west with the French at the age of 22, and unwittingly precipitated the French and Indian War. Through failure and over it, these were the years Washington's career went forward. He was with doomed Edward Braddock, commander in chief of the British forces in America, when Braddock unsuccessfully led an expedition against Fort Duquesne; and during this period he received a militia colonelcy and command of all the colony's forces. By his middle twenties, although never having won a battle against the French and Indians, he was the acknowledged first soldier of Virginia, and his reputation had reached London. But his two great desires—the King's commission and Sally Fairfax—were denied him.

These were the years when, acknowledged a popular hero, commanding a Virginia regiment, honored by the Governor and Burgesses, Washington in his comments and letters considered himself a bitter failure. Lawrence died, and Mount Vernon and all it stood for came to him—but the gain could never replace the deep and bitter loss of his older half brother, or the frustration of his heart's desire.

In these nine years—painfully, not simply, and slowly, not easily, Washington became a man. He had begun them a strongheaded, highly romantic, somewhat patriotically gullible youth, but from the world-shocking events at Fort Necessity, the hellish retreat with Braddock's survivors, and years of battling indifference, politics, and inter-colony jealousies, coupled with royal neglect as head of the militia, he grew into a hardheaded, realistic, practical man of affairs. He was never insensitive to honor—the image of Lawrence was too bright—but he grew aware of and was able to live with the world's cruelties and foibles.

George Washington was a true child of the realistic 18th century, when cherished ideal, however bright, was usually tempered with practicality. The American Constitution, with its checks and balances, its freedoms and its compromises, its continual realization of the

world both as it should be and as it is, is a living example of the best 18th century thought—and George Washington became a true example of the best in 18th century American life. Washington, at 26, had become what an intelligent man of high character in his background had to become, provided he had the strength: a painfully honest, painfully realistic young man, who would no longer allow himself to be subject to the vagaries of fickle romance or pursue the illusion of the “Heroick Spirit.” He would take his own life into his own hands, and henceforward direct it himself.

As Gilbert Stuart described him, Washington was subject to the strongest and most ungovernable passions. The key to his life was that he learned to control them.

HERE WAS a man who had known deep humiliation, biting failure—the record of the war years is plain—and whose greatest battle was with his own romantic nature. He could not have the woman he loved, and a distant government continued to deny him any royal authority.

Washington’s common sense told him to quit trying to be a soldier and, at 26, he resigned his command and his colonial commission.

His same sense told him he was wasting his life and love on Sally Fairfax and, before resigning from the Army, he proposed marriage to the wealthiest widow in Virginia, Martha Custis. He would now become what all common sense told him to become: a successful Virginia planter and gentleman.

It was after his engagement to Martha Custis, while still in service, that he wrote the one letter to Sally Fairfax which survived, probably because she could never bring herself to destroy it. In this angry, passionate, anguished letter appears a Washington the history books never knew. He confessed his love—but stated “the world has no business to know the object” of it. A woman could make him suffer, but she could not keep him in bondage.

Forty years later, at the age of 66, after he had been a general and President, he would write Sally Fairfax in England that nothing had “been able to eradicate from my mind the recollection of those happy moments, the happiest of my life, which I enjoyed in your company.”

He married Martha Custis, a widow with two children, who was delighted to get him. It was never a marriage rooted in passion, but it turned into one of deep affection on both sides, and George Washington never dishonored it.

Washington was never guilty of being cold, but of something else, which lesser men often find even more difficult to

forgive: of being utterly honest with himself, and of being able to conquer himself and live with the result. When a headstrong man of action and passion subdues his wilder nature and keeps it subdued, the world is likely to see the passage of greatness across its stage.

In his marriage, and his turning to planting, Washington showed the immense, acquired ability to adjust himself and his life to reality, with honor. This ability served him and the Republic well during his years in command and as President. Never afterward did he pursue the unattainable that most men follow to the end of their days—but he was never able, in war or in peace, to lose completely a subtle longing for lost causes or for what might have been.

His great loves and ambitions behind him, as he thought, Washington became a farmer. He stood for Burgesses, and for 16 years, through what were described as “cheerful, rum barrel elections”—he was neither a bluenose nor a pinchpenny—sat in the Virginia House. He had “put down passion and paid the price” as Bellamy wrote; he had sublimated romance into land, and heroic adventure into agriculture. By 1765 he had acquired 10,000 acres and hundreds of servants.

But if he had eschewed a certain romance, he had gained a stubborn determination to stand by his rights, and from 1760 onward this trait is increasingly noticeable in Washington’s career. No man or thing would ever again take advantage of him. He had surrendered to an unbeatable situation, but he had not surrendered to life.

WASHINGTON, unlike Jefferson, was never a philosopher. He had none of Franklin’s genius, nor Jefferson’s taste for social reform, nor Hamilton’s ambition and flair for politics. To men of Lord Fairfax’s stamp he seemed almost illiterate. And he accepted—there is no denying it—the English world into which he had been born, along with its religion, mores, and social order. He never really questioned Negro slavery until he met Lafayette. He was aware, at 27, of what he was due as a freeborn Englishman, and this he was determined to stand by.

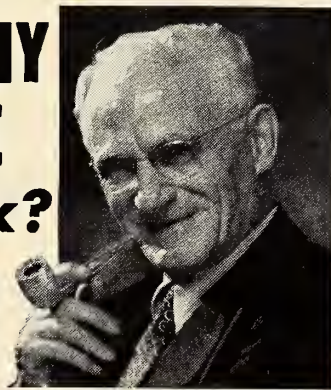
That he did not become a Tory in 1775, when friends such as the Fairfaxes, his position, history, and acceptance of the world argued for such a course, can only be explained by his nature—honorable, realistic, stubborn—and the insanity of British colonial policy.

Accept the world or not, from his days

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(Continued from page 35)

on his mother's farm there had been a rebel streak in Washington; he could adjust himself to reality, but no man could push him.

Parliament, not the King, voted the taxes which indirectly threatened his beloved Mount Vernon, and to Washington and most colonials this was not only immoral but illegal. Mount Vernon, undoubtedly, had absorbed the affection once thrown away on Sally Fairfax and the uniform, and by extension Mount Vernon was North America.

LORD NORTH and George III made a monstrous error, never repeated again by Crown or Parliament, in assuming "the properest time to exert our right of taxation is when the right is refused. To temporize is to yield . . ." The very words are un-British in their inflexibility, and as many English historians have noted, Washington and many other loyal hearts were only exercising the rights and privileges of freeborn Englishmen in their resistance.

Washington had been born a soldier, whether the King recognized it or not, and after saying "Parliament has no more right to put their hand in my pocket than I have in theirs," he was ready "to raise 1,000 men, subside them at my own expense, and march at their head to Boston!"

The hour was later than both the Crown or Americans knew, and the rest is history.

It was Washington who proved, on the field of battle and in the tents of diplomacy, how much the Crown had lost. It was Washington, almost singlehanded, who kept the Revolution from being a brush-popping, guerrilla-sniping war against the redcoats. Though he never got the support he required from a confused, often cowardly, and continually backbiting Continental Congress, it was Washington who created and kept in existence the one professional, mobile, disciplined Continental Army of the Line which held open the gates of independence.

His trials as Commander were "the boils of Job." Only a man who had mastered his emotions as a young man, who could see clearly the need for self-control, could have endured them. He took the insults that the brilliant Benedict Arnold could not brook, because his reason and sense of honor told him clearly that the Cause demanded that he take them and fight on. For without the Congress and what it stood for, there was no Cause.

Washington was not the man to brook any master, neither King, Parliament, nor Congress; historians have noted that

his most effective action and outstanding victories came only when he was given a free hand. It seems certain that Washington possessed all of the qualities of a benevolent dictator—his handling of his troops bears this out—but one: he was no egoist. Washington at heart was innately humble, a man who would fight to the death for his rights, but not for his personal advantage. And he was a man whose sober judgment told him that the cause of American freedom could tolerate no dictator nor king, not even one named Washington, and only disaster could befall the Republic from such a course.

Many of his contemporaries, who were disappointed in his self-denial or feared his power, never understood.

Washington, from the days he rode to the hounds with Sally Fairfax, was a man held in the chains of his own ideals, padlocked with the hard clasp of his reason. The most violent fit of temper he ever threw—when Jefferson taunted him with a desire for total power—tends to show that in his heart he did crave power, but had no intention of ever succumbing to the temptation.

To his troops he was never a comrade, but what has come to be called, in the best sense of the word, a father image. He treated his men severely when required; he believed in flogging and enforced it; he hanged deserters and cowards without mercy. But no man fought harder for the troops' rights and privileges, no man sacrificed more for them. And it is remarkable that each time he quit the service, during the French and Indian War and after the Revolution, the

men who served under him spoke, in tears, of their "gratitude and affection."

His refusal of ambition, of the personal fancies his reason told him could not be, gave him an utter devotion to the cause which won the hearts and loyalty of all ordinary men. It is noticeable that the only men who disliked Washington were uniformly of the ambitious, self-seeking stripe: Charles Lee, Aaron Burr, Horatio Gates, and Alexander Hamilton.

He was neither Caesar nor Alexander, who conquered the world but could not conquer themselves.

THIS WAS the realist who took the Presidency from a sense of duty at 54; he had fought to be an American citizen and valued the privilege. Because he was a realist, Washington understood that the future of America lay not wholly along Thomas Jefferson's ideas of social reform. He realized that a strong government, good credit, peace, hard work, and a resumption, under new terms, of the old commercial relationship with Britain would be necessary to her future. It was not an easy course to follow—nothing in Washington's life was easy—but he made it so.

He would set a stamp on the Presidency that could not be denied for generations.

This was the strong man chained, not a cold man, but a controlled one, not a born aristocrat but a man who gained the aristocracy of achievement, not a gregarious man, but a friendly one, not a common man, but a great one, who set the nation on its course as no other might have done.

THE END



"... It wasn't a compact when I drove in!"

HOW TO READ YOUR OPPONENTS' HANDS

(Continued from page 20)

Frequently the bidding can help you to count a hand. Suppose you are West on the following deal:

West	East (Dummy)
♠ A Q J 7 6	♠ K 10 8 3
♥ 7	♥ 9 5 2
♦ Q 4	♦ K 7
♣ A J 10 7 3	♣ K 9 5 2

The bidding:

West	North
1 ♠ spade	2 ♥ hearts
4 ♠ spades	5 ♦ diamonds
5 ♠ spades	Pass

East	South
2 ♠ spades	Pass
Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass

North's opening lead is the ace of diamonds. Then he cashes the ace of hearts and leads another heart. It is routine for you to trump the second heart lead and draw two rounds of spades. Both defenders follow suit to both spade leads.

The problem here is how not to lose a club trick. Most players know the old rule "eight ever, nine never." (When the combined hands hold eight cards of a suit and are missing the queen, always finesse; with nine cards missing the queen, never finesse.) This is a good rule but should not necessarily be applied when you can count the hand. Due to the bidding, you can count this hand.

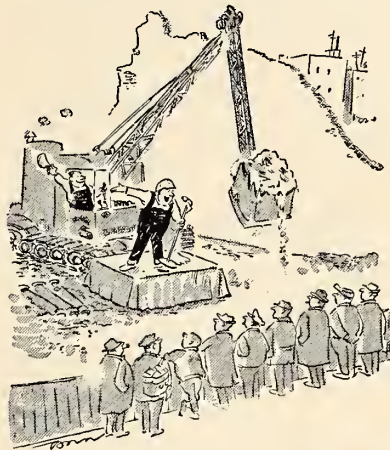
North could not have bid the way he did unless he had at least ten cards in the red suits. It is inconceivable that he would have ventured a bid at the five level with a four-card suit.

Since North followed to both spade leads, he must have a maximum of one club. Therefore, the winning play is to cash the king of clubs in dummy and, if North doesn't drop the queen, take a finesse through South.

Throughout this article I have stuck to the theme of locating the missing queen. But counting a hand is also a stepping stone to the more advanced plays—such as squeezes, strip and end plays, etc.

You will not become a good bridge player unless you work at learning how to count a hand. Make up your mind that the next time you play, and from then on, you are going to try. Don't expect too much of yourself at the start. Before you know it you may be wowing your friends.

THE END



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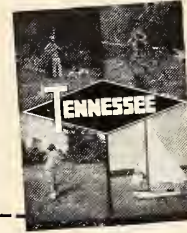
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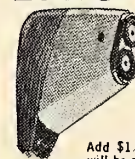
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WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET?

(Continued from page 11)

ture economic and political relations with the United States and Britain. So far, however, the differences have not diminished Europe's economic weight. They have only cast doubt on how that weight will be applied in world affairs.

But this takes us some 15 years beyond the beginning of the Common Market story. It all started with the early post-war years, when Western Europe was close to economic collapse. It is a long and complicated story. From the start it involved the United States and Britain, as well as the Six. Many volumes have been written about it. But it can be told by picking the important landmarks along the bumpy road that led to its creation, and to its present problems.

AFTER WORLD WAR 2, the first Western statesman to speak up for European unity was Winston Churchill. By the summer of 1946 he could see the cold war coming and realized that it would be folly to count on the "one world" principles of the United Nations to help stabilize things in Europe. So that fall he called for a "kind of United States of Europe" and for a reconciliation between France and Germany. Churchill's initiative got nowhere, partly because Britain itself was not really interested and partly because Washington at the time was not deeply concerned about European affairs.

However, with the launching of the Marshall Plan in 1947-48, the United States not only saved Western Europe from collapse but put some steam behind the idea of a United Europe. When this American-financed, four-year recovery program began to take shape, the U.S. negotiators pressed the European nations to start planning for a common market or customs union within which tariffs and other barriers to trade would be eliminated.

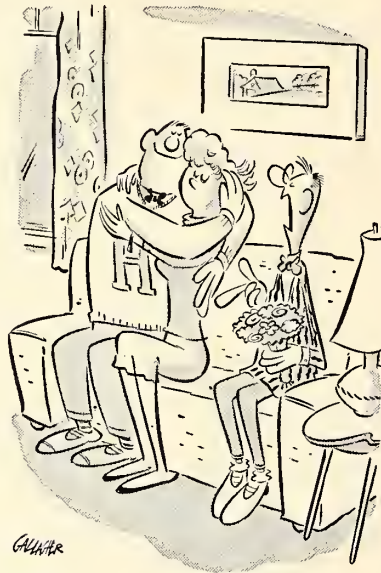
Congress endorsed this position when it authorized the Marshall Plan in 1948. The Foreign Assistance Act of that year contained this statement:

"Mindful of the advantages which the United States has enjoyed through the existence of a large domestic market with no internal trade barriers, and believing that similar advantages can accrue to the countries of Europe, it is declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage these countries through a joint organization to exert sustained common efforts . . . which will speedily achieve that economic cooperation in Europe which is essential for lasting peace and prosperity."

At this time the prevailing view in Washington was that European economic integration must be encouraged as a means of speeding recovery from the

ravages of World War 2 and of making Europe permanently strong. It was hoped that if this goal could be achieved, the United States sooner or later would be relieved of the burden of pouring out its substance abroad.

The United States failed during the first two years of the recovery program to get the European nations to agree to



"Is there someone else, Dolores? I mean, besides he and I?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

anything more than a joint effort through the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, which they had to do in order to apply the U.S. help offered them in the Marshall Plan. This was an important step on the way to unity, however, and by late 1949 the head of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington, Paul G. Hoffman, gave the Europeans another push. He insisted that concrete steps toward economic integration be taken quickly. And he explained that he meant by this "the formation of a single large market" that would "accelerate the development of large-scale, low-cost production industries."

Hoffman's appeal did not fall on deaf ears. By this time Jean Monnet, a Frenchman with influential friends in Washington, was building a movement on the Continent to support not only economic integration but political federation. In short, he was aiming at a United States of Europe. As a starter, Monnet worked out a precise scheme for a European coal and steel pool, and got French Foreign Minister Robert Schu-

man to propose it officially in May 1950. The core of this new organization, said Schuman on this occasion, would be France and West Germany.

This proposal led the following year to an agreement to set up the European Coal and Steel Community, which provided for free trade in these two basic products among the six nations that later were to form the Common Market. Britain was invited to join but refused on the ground that it could not accept the limitations on its sovereignty that went with the independent or so-called supranational powers of the new organization's High Authority. There were British critics, and American as well, who said at the time that the scheme amounted to little more than a revival of the prewar French-German steel cartel, which now would be run by international bureaucrats rather than businessmen.

When the European Coal and Steel Community went into operation in 1952, with its headquarters in Luxemburg, Schuman, Monnet, and other leaders of the "European Movement" felt that they had taken a decisive step toward economic and political unity. They fully expected that within a few years they would achieve a single market for all types of goods, a common European currency, and a political federation. They thought that in the end Britain would join the Six in building this United Europe.

BY NOW, Monnet and the others had formulated these basic economic and political objectives:

(1) A single European market would bring mass production on the American scale and make possible living standards comparable to those in the United States. This would prevent any return to the economic stagnation Europe had suffered from 1918 to 1939.

(2) With a strong, unified economy, Europe would be able to compete for markets and raw material supplies in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, as these areas of the world broke their colonial bonds with Europe and ceased to be economic preserves.

(3) Political unity would not only end the long French-German feud but would give Europe a much bigger voice in the Atlantic Alliance and in world affairs. It might also help someday to draw Eastern Europe away from communist control.

These objectives appealed to the U.S. government and led to continued American support for European unity. Indeed, Washington soon was to give its backing to what proved to be an unsuccessful European effort to achieve military integration through a scheme for a European Defense Community (EDC).

This scheme was developed by the

French not long after the communist attack on South Korea. In reaction to this aggression in the Far East, the United States insisted that NATO, still in its infancy, should greatly strengthen its forces and include regular military units from West Germany. The French government, fearful at that time of a German military revival, opposed this idea. As an alternative, it proposed a unified European army which would incorporate German soldiers in the "smallest possible units" and which would be controlled by a "single European military and political authority."

If the European Defense Community had been set up, it might have led fairly rapidly to political federation. But, under a new French government, the National Assembly defeated the EDC scheme in 1954, and German troops soon were incorporated in NATO as the United States had originally suggested. It seemed doubtful at the time if European integration would progress beyond the Coal and Steel Community.

However, plans for a great move forward were being laid the following year. Supporting these plans were such leaders as West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak. By the spring of 1957 the Six were able to sign two important treaties in Rome.

One of these established the European Economic Community, or Common Market, the goal of which was to achieve a free flow of trade, capital, and labor among its members. In this treaty the Six agreed to work for "an ever closer union among the European peoples," with the goal of raising "living and working conditions." The other treaty established Euratom, or the European Atomic Energy Community. Here, the purpose of the Six was to integrate the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. But Euratom has failed in its goal of creating one of the world's great atomic complexes.

TO ACCOMPLISH its aims, the Common Market treaty went into minute detail. Although one of the most complex treaties ever written, its essence was contained in provisions that called for:

1. A customs union, or free market, for industrial goods within 12 to 15 years. This was to be built in three stages, during which tariffs would be completely removed among members while a common tariff wall went up around them. Between the first two stages provision was made for a stalling period of two to three years in case any member found the going too tough.

2. Free movement of persons, services, and capital. By the end of the 12-to-15 year transitional period, workers would be allowed to move freely between mem-

bers; existing restrictions would be removed on the right to sell services within the union; and industrial companies and financial institutions would be free to invest capital anywhere in the Common Market.

3. A common policy in agriculture that would finally bring a single protected market for farm products. In this case, the prescription for action was left very vague.

Other provisions called for rules against industrial cartels and price-fixing agreements; for common social and labor laws for all members; and for harmony in national economic policies governing, say, interest rates.

There also was an agreement for an association between the Common Market and the overseas territories of France, Belgium and Holland. This was mainly for the benefit of France, with its many remaining colonies in Africa. The agreement included a large five-year development fund to be used to encourage trade and investment in the Associated States.

To carry out these provisions, and many more, the Common Market was given a set of political institutions, whose headquarters were established later in Brussels.

At the top stands the Council of Ministers, made up of one cabinet minister from each government. This body makes the final decisions for the Common Market, by unanimous vote in the case of key decisions. Otherwise they are made by either a simple majority or a weighted majority. In 1966, the requirement for a unanimous vote is to end, even when the decision before the Council is the admission of a new member.

The executive body, or general staff, is the European Commission, which has nine members served by a large staff of economists. Commission members are supposed to represent the Common Market as a whole, not the countries of which they happen to be nationals. This body has authority to initiate and decide many matters. Many of the Council's decisions are taken on its recommendations.

There is an Assembly of 142 delegates drawn from the six parliaments, the bigger members having the larger number of seats. But this body has no legislative authority. It can only debate and recommend.

Finally comes the Court of Justice, whose job is to rule on the interpretation and application of the Rome Treaty. For example, cartel cases can go to the Court. Both the Assembly and the Court serve the Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom, as well as the Common Market.

From the start, the center of this ambitious and complicated Common Market scheme has been the customs union for industrial goods. While very little has

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EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

(Continued from page 39)

been done to set up a single market for agriculture, the Six are ahead of schedule in building their single, tariff-free market; no member asked for a delay at the end of the first stage. And because this has helped to stimulate economic expansion and full employment in all member nations, except Italy, workers have been moving from one nation to another by the tens of thousands. West Germany, in particular, has drawn on Italy for industrial manpower.

WHEN IT WAS formed, the Common Market hinged on a sort of economic marriage between West Germany and France, the first being a strong country at the time and the second a relatively weak one. In 1957, the West Germans had highly competitive export industries, a strong currency, and sturdy political leadership under Chancellor Adenauer. By contrast, France had highly protected industries, a weak currency, and unstable, constantly changing leadership.

Yet, from the first, the French officials who went to the Common Market headquarters in Brussels to work in the Commission played the leading role in shaping the future of the Common Market. Though a German, Walter Halstein, was president of the Commission, the highly-trained economist-diplomats from Paris showed greater skill in running things than the officials from any other member nation.

Before long, too, France was to have a strong government under General de Gaulle, who came to power in June 1958. By the end of that year he had carried out a successful economic stabilization scheme that made it possible for France to go along, on January 1, 1959, with the first step in cutting tariffs between member nations, a 10% reduction. And by that time, De Gaulle, who earlier had opposed the Common Market, realized that it could be used not only to make France stronger economically, but as an instrument through which he might gain the political leadership of Europe.

Meanwhile, the French had blocked a British move to get the trading advantages of the Common Market without paying the price of full membership. When the Treaty of Rome was signed, the British still weren't prepared to join the Six. But they soon decided they couldn't afford to stand by while the Continental nations grew in competitive power and British exports suffered a tariff disadvantage in the markets of the Six. The British also feared that if this new bloc continued on its own it might come to dominate all of Western Europe politically.

Not wanting to be out, or all the way in, London tried to get around things

with a half-way house. It proposed a European Free Trade Area, which was to consist on the one hand of the Common Market and, on the other, of Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and Austria. These nations were to form what was called a free trade zone and were to eliminate industrial tariffs among themselves and with the members of the Common Market. But, unlike the Six, they were to maintain their own individ-

split into two trading blocs, the Common Market with some 160 million people and EFTA with about 90 million.

Common Market	EFTA
France	Britain
West Germany	Sweden
Belgium	Norway
Netherlands	Denmark
Italy	Switzerland
Luxemburg	Austria
	Portugal

The Germans, with important trading interest in Sweden, Switzerland and Austria, were especially anxious to get the two blocs linked together before some kind of trade war started.

In 1961, Britain finally made the decision to join the Common Market as a full member and, if possible, to take its EFTA partners along. By this time the Common Market had proved so successful that Britain's Conservative government realized that it could no longer afford to play its earlier game. London now felt that the Six were leaving Britain far behind in terms of economic strength and soon could do the same in terms of international political influence. Though the British government realized the Commonwealth would be weakened if Britain joined the Six, there seemed no other choice.

European businessmen generally were enthusiastic about the British bid for membership. And so were many American companies that had invested huge sums of money in European plants in order to take advantage of lower production costs, to get closer to the European consumer, and to avoid the tariff duties they would have to pay if they exported from their U.S. plants.

A majority of European businessmen felt that before long there would be a merger of Common Market and EFTA nations into one market that would be even bigger than that of the United States, and potentially as prosperous. They expected this all-European market to be dominated by giant corporations, some of them U.S.-owned.

EUROPE'S NUMEROUS auto companies now were expected to shrink to a dozen or so, with production centered in five or six "Detroit's." Consumer buying of autos and household appliances was expected to move even more rapidly toward American levels as an increasing number of workers entered the middle class. American businessmen who visited the headquarters of the Common Market Commission in Brussels began to think there was genuine symbolism in the name of the street where the Common Market Commission had its offices. It was the Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée—or Street of Joyous Entry.

In the fall of 1961, Prime Minister Macmillan talked enthusiastically about



"Well, my diet was your idea!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ual tariff systems against the rest of the world.

France, partly because of its economic weakness at the time and partly because Gaullist nationalism already was on the rise, killed this British scheme late in 1958. However, no tears were shed by the other Common Market nations, and Washington supported this early French veto. This was mainly because it was feared that the British scheme would dilute the Common Market and hold up its progress toward complete economic and political unity.

Britain's reaction was to get together with its five would-be partners in the free trade zone, plus Portugal, and form the seven-nation European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Members of this group are committed to eliminate tariffs among themselves on about the same schedule the Common Market follows in freeing its internal trade. As against all outsiders, each EFTA nation maintains its own tariff system.

With this development, Europe was

the beneficial economic effects of the "cold shower" his country would get upon entering the Common Market. Britain's desire to jump in was welcomed in Bonn, Rome, Brussels, The Hague and Luxemburg.

Across the Channel in France, however, American observers found a different attitude. Top French officials could talk of nothing but the difficulties. They were saying, in effect, that before Britain ever got into the "cold shower," everyone would be in a "hell of a lather."

In fact, plenty of lather was generated in the year-long negotiations that followed in Brussels, especially over the problem of protecting certain British Commonwealth interests. And after De Gaulle's veto in January 1963, the lather flew thick and fast not only between the members of the Common Market, but between Washington and Paris. De Gaulle, of course, had hit the British the kind of blow that, if struck in the 19th century, could easily have led to the battlefield.

THE COMMON Market has gone on functioning. Last summer it made its planned 10% cut in its internal tariffs, bringing the total reduction to 60%. Its members have stood together in the "chicken war" with the United States. This dispute arose when the Common Market raised import levies very sharply on American frozen poultry, cutting deeply into this country's sales to Europe and creating consternation in Washington and the U.S. poultry industry.

However, the Common Market still hasn't recovered from the way in which De Gaulle applied his veto to Britain. He did it without consulting the other members and with a pointed slap at both British and American influence on the Continent. France's partners didn't like either of these things, or the thought that De Gaulle might try to run the Common Market by dictate.

The spirit of hope and compromise that built the Common Market left it a year ago. Taking a tip from De Gaulle, the other five members decided that they had better start pushing their own national interests to the limit. With the momentum toward unity lost, the Six have found it almost impossible to agree on a common agricultural policy. To establish such a policy, there has to be an agreement under which wheat prices, for example, would be made uniform throughout the Common Market, while a common import levy would be set against wheat from, say, the United States.

De Gaulle has been pressing hard for months to get this agricultural issue settled to the advantage of French wheat farmers, who are far more efficient than German grain growers and can sell at a

much lower price. De Gaulle wants to get a lion's share of the German market for his relatively cheap wheat, but under rules that would keep still cheaper American wheat pretty well out of the entire Common Market.

Because it faces an election in 1965, the West German government is very reluctant to make an agricultural deal at the expense of its own farmers. The U.S. government, for its part, has been insisting that whatever the solution reached, it should allow American farmers a fair chance to hold the market they have built up in Europe over the years. Moreover, Washington has repeatedly said that it would not negotiate any reduction of industrial tariffs—swapping cuts in our tariff rates against cuts in the Common Market's external tariff—unless agricultural products are included.

So unless this Common Market farm issue can be compromised by Paris and Bonn in a way that gives reasonable satisfaction to Washington, there is little chance that anything much will be accomplished by the tariff negotiations that have been scheduled for 1964.

These negotiations are to be held in Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT for short, a world-wide U.N. affiliated agency. Dozens of nations are supposed to participate.

Even if agriculture weren't involved, the chances for success in the GATT negotiations would not be high. The Common Market doesn't seem willing even to swap tariff cuts on industrial goods on a basis the United States can accept. In the preliminary bargaining that went on periodically all last year, the United States found the Common Market negotiators very evasive about setting reasonable ground rules for the actual bargaining that is supposed to take place this year.

It seems that the high hopes built on our Trade Expansion Act have been pretty well dashed. An Atlantic Partnership doesn't seem to be in the cards for the present. Nor does a Europe-wide economic union based on membership of Britain and its EFTA partners in the Common Market.

But the Common Market as it is now constituted is an economic fact of life that only an open clash between France and West Germany is likely to change. It has unquestionably strengthened Western Europe's ability to resist communism. Yet, as of right now it has turned loose a host of new problems and changing relationships, especially in terms of its effect on the economies of the nations in the British sphere and of the United States, which may be extremely sticky matters among old friends for a long time to come.

THE END

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The Whistle Pig

WHEN ENGLISH settlers came to America they discovered a plump little (20-inch) woodland animal to which they applied the name "chuck," meaning "little pig." Northerners still call it "woodchuck." Varmint hunters affectionately call it "whistle pig" because it whistles shrilly when alarmed. But "ground hog" is preferred in the South where the species also became established as the traditional American weather prophet. On every February 2, Ground-Hog Day, it is supposed to emerge from its burrow to test the weather. If it sees its shadow in the sunshine, it returns underground and there will be another six weeks of winter. No shadow means an early spring. The superstition originated in Europe where this day is Candlemas Day and the prophets are the hedgehog and the badger. But there is some truth in it, modern forecasters say. Clear weather in February is cold, dry weather; cloudy weather indicates warm air full of moisture—a possible thaw.

The chuck's apartment—about three feet underground—consists of several rooms connected by 10- to 25-foot-long tunnels to at least three surface "doorways." The "front door" opens at the pile of earth formed when the dwelling was excavated. The "back door" is an emergency exit hidden in the bushes or under a wall. Both have slanted tunnels. The third opening, however, has no telltale mound and is located at an open spot which enables the chuck to watch in every direction for danger. It is a "drop hole," descending vertically. To escape danger, the chuck simply drops into it. Many a hunter has wasted time watching such a hole without realizing the smart old whistle pig has been watching him from another "doorway."

During winter the chuck remains in the deathlike sleep of true hibernation and when dug up requires several hours in a warm room to awaken.

In early spring a chuck still groggy with sleep will drag itself up into the sunshine, and a hunter can walk up to it and pick it up in his hands. Chuck hunters don't like to shoot them at this time because the female gives birth in April to four or five one-ounce young that don't open their eyes for another month. By July they are able to care for themselves; shooting her before this will kill them, also. Farmers would rather get rid of the woodchuck as soon as possible.

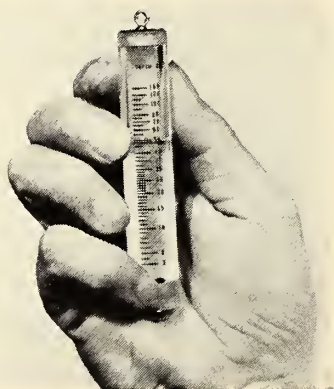
At the first sign of danger the chuck will first run and look afterward. But it also has curiosity. If the hunter doesn't try to shoot it while it's running, it will usually pop up again for another look. A supersonic dog whistle will call it up when it hasn't been alarmed. All chucks come out in the evening of a hot day. One of the best times

to hunt them, experts say, is when the sun comes out hot after a summer storm.

The value of the chuck as a food item is debatable. Its fur is about worthless. Then why hunt it? Records show that thousands of cattle break their legs each year in chuck holes. And chuck mounds hinder cultivation. The main reason is that like the deer and crow, this species has profited by man's opening of the forests, the destruction of natural predators and the cultivation of food crops—and if no one hunted the vegetarian woodchuck we'd soon be knee-deep in them.

NIGHTCRAWLERS are fishgetters all year 'round, but where can you get them up north in winter? Stock up on a supply now, says E. M. Foit of Winter Haven, Fla. When he lived in a northern climate he found the best place to store them was an old refrigerator. Take off its legs and machinery, remove the locks, lay it on its back, prop the door open slightly and cover the opening with a screen after filling with good loam soil. The insulation will keep them from freezing, and also keep them cooler in summer.

A DEPTH FINDER for ice fishing as well as for summer angling and boating is a clever new product. It's a small gadget (4½") that you lower into the water, then quickly reel back in again. The height of



the water trapped in it shows you the depth on a calibrated scale. It works by water pressure. Empty it by pressing a valve and it's ready to go again. Price is less than \$4 from the Anchor Shop in Los Angeles.

WHEN ICE FISHING and you're out of bait or the fish aren't too fond of the bait you are using, you might try one suggested by Bernard Kleseuski of Wabeno, Wis. He uses an eye from a fish he has already caught. He says it will stay on the hook for almost a dozen catches and the fish, especially perch, fight for it.

CLEANING DUCKS was always a chore to Jim Peylaso of Tower, Minn. So he developed a new way which he claims is easier and faster. Instead of slitting the duck from vent to wishbone, he cuts it along the back from tail to neck, splitting the backbone. Then the bird can be spread wide for quick removal of all the entrails and for thorough washing. The dressing is also easier to insert. Before roasting he ties the bird together again with a string.

A COMFORTABLE SPIN-SEAT for duck blinds is suggested by the makers of Mercury outboards. To the top of a low wooden crate or packing box fasten a spin-around seat with folding backrest, the rig commonly used on the thwart seat of a fishing boat. It permits the shooter to rapidly shift



his position, when watching for birds, without shifting his entire seat. And there's storage space for shells, bird calls and other equipment in the box he's sitting on.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES! Every month this column receives suggestions for stuffing things such as oiled rags and corks into the muzzle of a gun to prevent rust or to keep out rain, snow and dirt. *Don't do it!* In the excitement of hunting you might forget to remove the obstruction before shooting, and then the gun will explode like a grenade. If you feel you *must* protect your firearm from outside elements, stick a small square of Scotch tape over the muzzle; it will blow off safely when you shoot. *But don't stuff anything inside!*

CROW SHOOTING is a favorite sport of winter shotgunners, but to bag these black bandits you need a lot of good decoys. Arthur Handon of Crisfield, Md., makes his own by bending a wire coat hanger into the shape of a crow. Then he fits one of his wife's discarded nylon stockings over it and spray paints it black. He straightens the hook and sticks it into the ground.

FOR HANDGUNNERS the Speer Products Co. is offering new plastic cartridges and bullets in .38 S&W, .38 Special and .357 Magnum calibers for economical, low-velocity indoor shooting practice. The bullets are fired by primers which can be inserted in the cartridges by hand. The bullets are re-usable and also are inserted into the cartridges by hand. This load is not completely harmless, however; the bullets will break double-thickness window glass at 50 feet. Price is \$3 for 50 cartridges and 50 bullets. It was developed for the Air Force.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., 10019.

New Hampshire is a tourist state that caters to thousands and thousands of skiers in the wintertime, as well as to race-track fans. These racing fans flock from nearby Massachusetts to country-style Rockingham Park at Salem, N. H.—just over the state line from Lawrence, Mass.—for both harness and thoroughbred racing, conducted there spring, summer and fall. There's also another harness racing track at Hinsdale, N. H., which runs 105 nights through the summer months and is located in the southwestern corner of the state, just a nine-iron shot from Vermont and western sections of Massachusetts.

LOTTERY TICKETS will be on sale at the tracks, and at state-controlled liquor stores. There are 49 of these stores scattered throughout the state, but many are concentrated close to the borders of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, as well as the Province of Quebec.

The reason for these state border locations is that New Hampshire's liquor prices are much lower than those of her neighbors and are quite an attraction for out-of-staters.

Already New Hampshire realizes a substantial part of its total state revenue from racing and liquor sales, with most of it coming from nearby Massachusetts, which, Rockingham Park officials agree, provides about 85% of the patronage at its track.

No official estimates of the amount of New Hampshire liquor that is purchased by out-of-staters has even been made, but anyone who wants proof of its popularity with the "foreign trade" need only witness the out-of-state cars lined up outside the big liquor store located in the border town of Salem.

There are other liquor stores in towns along the borders, two of them in Portsmouth, close to the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (actually located in Kittery, Me.) and still others in Connecticut river townships that cater to thirsty, thrifty Vermonters.

One of the first big problems worked out by the Sweepstakes Commission, (successfully, they think) is the one posed by federal laws against carrying gambling tickets across state lines.

The only ticket that will be in existence is the one that goes into the dispensing machines that will be set up at the race tracks and in the liquor stores. It will contain the name and address of the purchaser.

The person who plunks down his \$3 to take a chance in the Sweepstakes drawing will get a receipt or acknowledgment which will not be a ticket that can be transferred or resold.

The ticket-buyer's receipt will have a

number on it corresponding to the ticket held by the Commission and will also contain the name and address of the purchaser, but the receipt will in no sense be a claim check. Prizes will not be paid to just any holder of a receipt with a winning number on it, but only to the person named on the state-held ticket.

Former FBI Agent Powers, from his long experience with the federal agency, is completely convinced that there will



"It's our bill from the Travel Now, Pay Later Club."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

be no violation of federal laws by the State when it operates the "Sweeps" in this manner. And he considers the procedure to be a safeguard against any encroachment by hoodlum elements who might try to "muscle in" on the New Hampshire gambling venture.

This should be remembered by anyone who is ever offered a New Hampshire Sweepstakes ticket outside of New Hampshire. If anyone tries to sell you a ticket in any of the other 49 states of the nation, it's a fake. It can't be done, legally. It will be a forgery if someone tries to sell you such a ticket in California, Kansas, or any other state. And you will be wasting your money.

Nevertheless, it will be entirely possible to "take a flyer" in the New Hampshire Sweepstakes without going to New Hampshire in person—and quite legally, state officials believe.

The first and most obvious manner in which you can participate is to have someone who is coming to New Hampshire—as a tourist, a race track fan or a thrift-minded liquor purchaser—buy a ticket or tickets for you. You'll have to make your own arrangements with

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AMOUNT I NEED

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SWEEPSTAKES

(Continued from page 43)

the purchaser to get the receipt or acknowledgment, but even this is not too important.

WHAT IS REALLY important is that you have a ticket in the machine with your name and address on it. When the drawings are made, and there will be two each year when the program shifts into high gear, the commission will pick the winners from the tickets in the dispensing machines, containing the names and addresses of the lucky ticket buyers.

In 1964, the first year of operation, there will be only one Sweepstakes drawing and it will be based on a horserace to be run at Rockingham Park in "early September."

A second way that has been mentioned for out-of-staters to risk their \$3 is through contact with friends or relatives in New Hampshire.

Say you live in Salt Lake City and you don't intend to make a trip to New Hampshire next year, but you'd still like to take a fling on the first legal lottery conducted in the country since the turn of the century.

You can contact someone in New Hampshire and ask him to purchase a ticket for you, then make whatever arrangements you choose to get your receipt. You can even arrange to have him hold the receipt for you, if that's the way you prefer to do it. How your name gets in the hopper is not the concern of the Sweepstakes Commission. Their only concern is that the ticket is actually purchased in New Hampshire.

As another safeguard against an inva-

sion by gamblers or racketeers, the commission has placed a limit of ten ticket purchases at a time for any individual.

Let Director Powers have a few words on this score:

"There is no doubt that we would sell more tickets by merely ejecting a numbered ticket similar to a parimutuel operation. But if this were done, our program could be sabotaged and thereafter fail because we would, in effect, be playing into the hands of thieves, racketeers and bums. They would set up operations in other states to sell the tickets at a price above our charge of \$3. They could charge whatever the traffic would bear.

"Control would be lost and we would thereby be establishing a program that would be flying in the face of federal and state laws and one that would cause problems for law enforcement officers, not only in New Hampshire, but elsewhere.

"I was reading an article recently on the creation of the Swedish lottery with respect to sporting events back in the early thirties. At that time, the opponents of the lottery were using virtually the same arguments that are currently being used against the New Hampshire Sweepstakes program. Today, after many years of success with the revenue going to public needs, there is virtually no opposition to the program and it has the support and participation of citizens throughout the country."

On the limitation of ten tickets to a person, Powers said:

"It has also been decided that the sale of tickets will be limited to ten to a person at any given time. This will give the commission a measure of control over the multiple purchase of tickets and pre-

clude the possibility of having any unnecessary delay where there might be a line of persons seeking to make purchases."

And he added this interesting afterthought:

"Where multiple purchases are desired by an individual or organization, arrangements can be made through the commission, under special provisions which will be established." That sounds like more than ten at a time, but only when the Commission knows who is buying them.

The Sweepstakes plan has run up against its strongest opposition from people and groups who oppose it in principle. During its stormy trip through the Legislature it was bitterly opposed by church groups and by others who felt that New Hampshire should impose new taxes, rather than experiment with more "sin taxes." As a matter of fact, there is already a group agitating for repeal of the Sweepstakes law, and they have advanced their campaign to such an extent that they have automobile bumper stickers in circulation which state simply "Repeal Sweepstakes."

Another informal anti-Sweepstakes group is threatening to take court action to prevent the lottery from getting started.

Generally, however, they are the same people who fought the "new avenue for Revenue" plan in the Legislature. There are not many who feel they will be successful in blocking it.

There's one big hurdle that must be cleared, however, before the machines start punching out tickets.

As part of the legislation that was signed into law by Democratic Gov. John W. King—after being endorsed by the Republican-controlled Legislature—there is a requirement for a "local option" vote next March 10, which is New Hampshire's traditional Town Meeting Day.

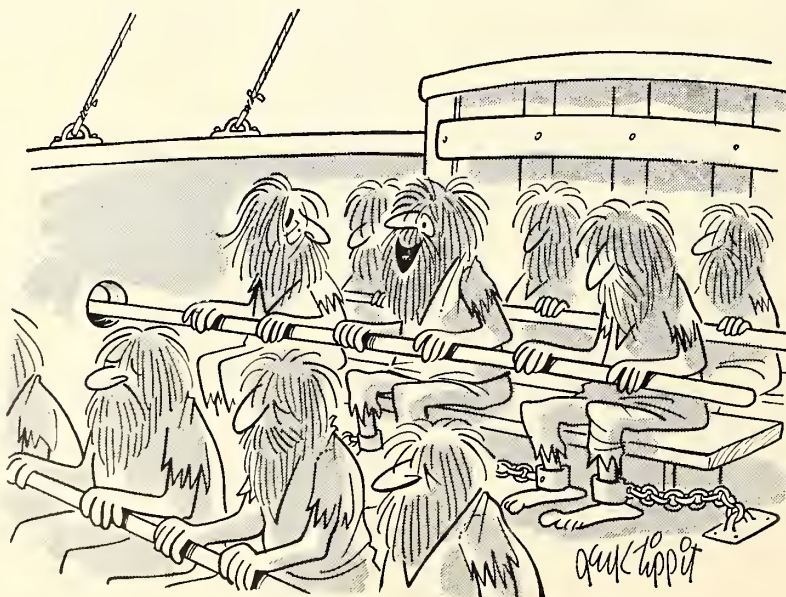
FOR ALL PRACTICAL purposes, the voting will be significant only in those communities that have either a race track or a liquor store within their boundaries.

The question that will be asked of the voters is this: "Shall Sweepstakes tickets be sold in this city or town?"

If, as expected, a majority of the voters in these towns and cities vote in the affirmative, the "Sweeps" will be off and running.

The machinery to put tickets on sale will go into operation on March 11, the day after New Hampshire communities vote on the local question of permitting sale. Tickets will be sold as soon thereafter as the installations for dispensing them have been put in working order.

Perhaps the most important voting will take place in the town of Salem



"Well, at least, it gets us there and brings us back."

(population about 10,000) which has within its confines both Rockingham Park and the state's No. 1 liquor store in number of sales. Because of its dependence on the track for local revenue, there seems little reason to expect that the voters of Salem will turn their back on this new money-raising scheme which would not only help with their school costs, but also bring more business into town.

ALL OTHER TOWNS and cities in the state will also vote in the referendum next March, but voting in communities that do not have either a state-operated liquor store or a race track will be meaningless unless, at some future date, the State Liquor Commission should decide to locate a store in additional towns.

The ink was hardly dry on the governor's signature on the bill last April when letters began pouring into the State House from every state in the nation and many foreign countries, asking how they could buy tickets, or how they could become agents for the "Sweeps" sales in their part of the world. One request came from a man who wanted the agency rights for Southeast Asia. Another request came from Tokyo.

Hundreds of letters arrived with cash in them and requests to send them a ticket or tickets on the N. H. Sweepstakes. One such letter, by the way, contained a pound note from Ireland.

All of these have been returned in the light of the ground rules that have since been established. Tickets cannot be sold through the mail. This was one of the first rules agreed upon to avoid any clash with U. S. postal authorities or the Justice Department.

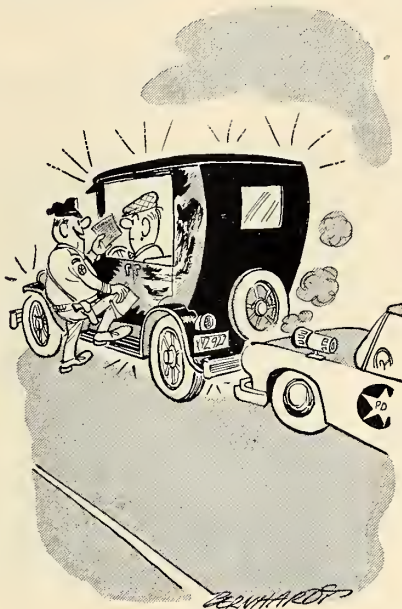
Two questions on postal laws arise, one of which is the ticket-buyer's business, one of which is the Sweepstakes Commission's business. They are (1) the use of the mails to order a ticket from out of state through a friend in New Hampshire, and (2) the use of the mails by the Sweepstakes Commission to pay off the proceeds to any and all out-of-state winners.

An informal Post Office opinion given to this magazine is that either transaction would be a postal violation. This would suggest that an individual ordering a ticket from out of state and wishing to stay within the law should use telephone and telegraph, or any means of private messenger service open to him. The Sweepstakes Commission can, and will, explore in more depth through its attorneys the problem of paying off through the mail. If it is satisfied that it would be illegal to pay off through the mails it will not do so, but it also will have telegraphic and other means open to it.

Requests to set up agencies in various

states and countries were rejected because of the decision that tickets can be sold only within the boundaries of New Hampshire.

The federal angle was one that gave the state many headaches as it inched forward in mapping ways and means of conducting the lottery without running afoul of the many federal laws relating to gambling and taking gambling "paraphernalia" across state lines.



"Ordinarily I would've overlooked this, but I couldn't resist the chance to put my foot on a running board after all these years."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

There has been much study on this question, and many conferences with federal officials. They now feel that most, if not all, of the "gimmicks" have been removed.

"One thing I want to make perfectly clear," said Director Powers, "is that this program will not violate any existing federal or state law."

He said that "federal statutes regarding gambling violations have made specific exceptions where states have legalized parimutuel programs and this certainly is a reflection of the intent of Congress. I realize that we must establish our program within the federal system of which we are a part and all legal issues will be carefully reviewed in this light."

Another question that has been raised is how the state will be able to publicize the results of the Sweepstakes drawings, and how will newspapers and other news media be able to print the results without running the risk of a violation of federal postal regulations.

One of the more recent pronouncements by the Sweepstakes Commission was, in effect, that the matter of publicizing the results would be something the news media would have to figure out

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SWEEPSTAKES

(Continued from page 45)

themselves. As far as the commission is concerned, the results of the lottery drawings will be posted at the race tracks and in all the state liquor stores.

Powers was asked this question by newsmen after Ben F. Waple, secretary to the Federal Communications Commission, advised radio broadcasters that an FCC ruling would prevent them from broadcasting the results, other than those that are "newsworthy."

Under this rule, Waple told them, Sweepstakes results can be broadcast only when they have "a news value in their own right and in which the lottery element is only incidental to a newsworthy event." And he cautioned that "great care must be exercised in broadcasting lottery information under the guise of a news story."

This, naturally, poses quite a problem not only for radio and TV stations under the control of the FCC, but also for newspapers which have long since walked a tightrope in disclosing detailed results of the Irish Sweepstakes.

Postal regulations seem to be the major headache for newspapers and magazines, but, as everyone knows, there has been no trouble writing newspaper stories about the "big winner" in the Irish Sweepstakes. Printing of the complete list of winners, however, is something else again, and has been treated very tenderly by the press.

There have been big city newspapers which printed the complete list of winners, but the understanding is that copies of the papers that did so were not sent

through the mails. Such papers reached their readers via the trucking routes.

Now what about the big Sweepstakes Handicap on which the lottery will be based?

Already the word has gone out to the top-flight racing stables in the country about the \$125,000 Added "New Hampshire Sweepstakes" race that will be run "early in September" 1964.

Gen. Mgr. Lou Smith of Rockingham Park has inserted advertisements in the various racing journals informing horsemen of the conditions for the race, the entry fees, the deadlines, etc.

It will be a race for three-year-olds over a mile and three-sixteenths. It is clearly the hope of the track officials to attract many of the top three-year-olds who already will have competed in such famous races as the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes, all of which are for three-year-olds and are run in the spring or early part of the summer.

The timing of the New Hampshire Sweepstakes Handicap will be perfect for them if they choose to enter it, and the purse will compare favorably, of course, with the purses of other top races.

Why did New Hampshire decide to pioneer in this unusual revenue scheme?

There's only one reason the Sweepstakes law was enacted. The state needed more revenue to help ease the tax burden on property owners and, over the years, the Legislature has successfully warded off all attempts to enact a sales tax.

Most political observers and politicians are convinced, as well, that a New Hampshire sales tax is still many years

away. The state is one of the few that has neither a sales levy nor a general income tax.

This attitude clearly was the reason why so many conservative New Hampshire Republicans were willing to go along with the "Sweeps" idea. They know they need more money from other sources to meet education costs before the tax burden on property owners becomes almost confiscatory.

Under the provisions of the Sweepstakes law, all of the revenue derived from the lottery—aside from that set aside for prizes—will be returned to the cities and towns. The state treasurer will make such disbursements to the local communities each December 15 on "a flat grant per resident pupil basis" and the money "shall be used for educational purposes" and for no other purpose.

The size and depth of the prizes has not yet been determined. The formula will be geared to the total number of tickets sold for each drawing. It is expected, says Director Powers, that there will be "hundreds" of prizes per drawing and prizes to winners will run up to a high of \$100,000.

WILL THE Sweepstakes be successful? Let's hear once more from New Hampshire's 45-year-old Governor King, obviously sensitive to charges that a state lottery is basically immoral: "I am confident it will be successful despite the prophets of doom and gloom."

"These self-appointed guardians of public morality who claim to have a direct pipeline to Heaven would do well to re-examine their own sense of values."

"According to their dictates, it is highly immoral for the state to sell a \$3 Sweepstakes ticket, but perfectly moral to saddle a widow or an aged couple with a sales tax."

"In signing the Sweepstakes bill I have been repeatedly denounced for 'following the people' instead of acting as their savior, as it were, and rising above them."

"This brings to mind the letter I got from a dear old lady who was distressed at the fact that I delivered my Sweepstakes message [to the Legislature] in front of the picture of George Washington in Representatives Hall. 'How differently Washington would have acted,' she declared. 'He would have been a leader.'"

"I didn't have the heart," said Gov. King, "to remind her that history reveals George, in addition to other fine qualities, was also an enthusiastic sweepstakes ticket buyer in his day."

New Hampshire is going ahead with the Sweepstakes, and all the questions raised by it should, within a few years, be removed from the field of opinion and answered one way or another by direct experience.

THE END

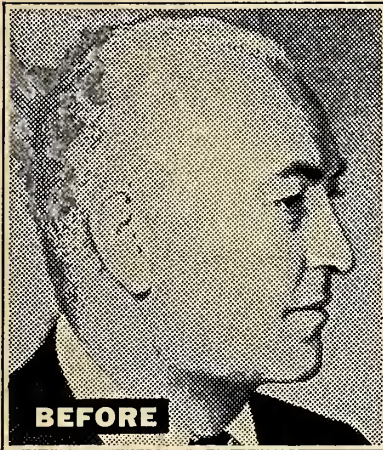


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really hated getting gray, but I was afraid I'd be the laughing stock of my friends if I suddenly appeared with 'died' hair. "RD" solved my problem—perfectly. It worked so gradually, even my friends didn't realize I was using anything."

LOS ANGELES AD MAN: "I've been a widower several years. Lonely, too. Till one day it dawned on me my gray hair probably made me look older. Then my barber recommended "RD". What a difference that made. Today—I have no problem getting dates."

► The important thing is not what "RD" has done for others—but how this amazing new hair dress-

ing can do away with that old looking gray hair appearance—keep your hair looking more alive, more handsome, younger looking!

NOTE TO WIVES

Don't let graying hair make your husband look older than he is. It isn't flattering to you, and it may interfere with his job.

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we'll need for those generations of up-coming hunters. Michigan pheasant specialists calculated that it would take at least \$50,000 worth of stocked birds per year to increase the kill as much as 2% to 3%. Contrast that with "what comes naturally" in good range in a year of good weather, and it makes your head swim. Those north Jersey farmlands are producing about a quarter of a million wild pheasants a year. It still doesn't satisfy the demand created by some of the heaviest gun pressure on the continent, but adding "package" birds doesn't help much either. A. Heaton Underhill, former state Fish and Game Director, told me categorically, "In New Jersey, stocking of almost any type of game is a waste of money." He mentioned further that the heavy stocking on public hunting grounds should be financed by an extra fee paid by those who shoot there.

Both of these ideas are supported by other men of long experience in states where big cities and too many hunters result in trespass, disgruntled farmers, and closed land. It is this situation that public shooting areas are designed to help.

BEN GLADING, Chief of California's Game Management Branch, has been up to his ears in every kind of pheasant program over the past quarter century. He pointed out to me the growing function of private industry in producing put-and-take shooting. The state now stocks about 20,000 pheasants—restricted to southern California, which is not pheasant range. But private shooting preserves are marketing nearly a quarter of a million birds before the gun!

Private gunning ranges are multiplying near all our big population centers. They operate under special regulations over long seasons, and many of them offer pass shooting at hand-reared mallards in addition to several kinds of upland birds. This can go far toward getting the states out of an expensive activity that siphons off manpower badly needed in their more meaningful job of building up and managing wild game populations for maximum production.

The stocking of other kinds of game—quail, chukars, turkeys, rabbits—is more costly and even less efficient than the pheasant program, and few states do any of it. Since 1950 there has been a steady trend toward closure of state game farms and restrictions on all stocking. It's likely to continue as hunters become better informed.

Well, if this is true of upland game, where do we stand on fish? It's an amazingly similar story:

In the decade before World War 2,

fishery scientists were beginning to get some answers on natural production, the effects of angling, and returns from stocking. But no one had waited for answers; state, federal, and private hatcheries were operating far and wide. There was hardly a body of water from sea level to the high Rockies which was not stocked. Some of this was all to the good, since many lakes of our western mountains had no native fish, and all they



"When we were in here a while ago he forgot his pet snake. It was in a shoe box."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

needed was a breeding stock of the right kind of trout to set the natural production line to operating. There's all the difference in the world between *introductory* stocking in vacant habitat and the kind where you try to supply the annual crop.

As far as the public was concerned, fish management consisted in pouring out millions of fry and fingerlings into all kinds of water. In the eyes of the angler, each tender hatchling was converted into a fighting two-pounder, and the vision opened his pocketbook even as it closed his mind to other approaches.

Fishery biologists found there was many a flaw in this thinking. In the first place, any particular water could support only a given poundage of fish (per surface acre). Basically this depended on water fertility, which was converted into plant and animal life that became fish food. On the same food supply you could have lots of small fish or fewer large ones.

It takes big fish to make good fishing, and studies of life in the water showed how big fish come about. Natural fish

stocks are hugely productive of young—but Nature intended the great bulk of these juveniles to be a food supply for their betters. As big fish feed, they put on pounds to gladden the heart of the angler. As small ones are thinned out, there is less competition for food and the survivors plump up toward the day when they too are big enough to be worth catching. As fish are removed by hook and line, there is room for more fish.

TO GET THE size of this annual increase, consider the bluegill, a natural "prey" species. An average female may lay 16,000 eggs. Production is lower in a predator fish like the bass, which might lay half as many. Trout are still less productive, but they get the job done.

According to explanations on trout production by Wisconsin and Pennsylvania fishery men, it would be reasonable to expect a pair of brook trout to turn out some 400 fry. This generation of young 'uns would be whittled down by a 97% loss the first year and a 40% loss of the remainder the second year. That leaves a surplus of five legal two-year-olds to be taken by anglers and two fish to replace the original spawners—keeping the population at the same level!

This natural numbers game explains why hundreds of experiments with marked fish have shown that stocking fingerlings is no way to produce a bigger catch. The tiny fish make wonderful statistics, but they don't fill the creel! They get lost in an "expendable" natural surplus that swamps the best efforts of the hatcheryman. This situation is now widely understood by professional fishery people, and the stocking of fingerlings in waters that already support a breeding population is on the way out.

To keep the record straight, there are kinds of fingerling stocking that do pay off. For example, where cold-water lakes can be treated chemically to eliminate unproductive fish populations (such as too-plentiful and stunted perch), stocked fingerling trout may grow to creel size in a hurry. If spawning sites are missing, more stocking is in order. It's the kind of operation where technical know-how is applied to a specific situation to write the prescription for better fishing.

Today's big deal in trout stocking is "catchables." And on this subject you can get plenty of arguments. Some of the nation's foremost authorities consider it a costly way to produce substandard sport for a few anglers. Others think it's necessary, that the sport isn't so bad, and that the benefits are important to a lot of city fishermen.

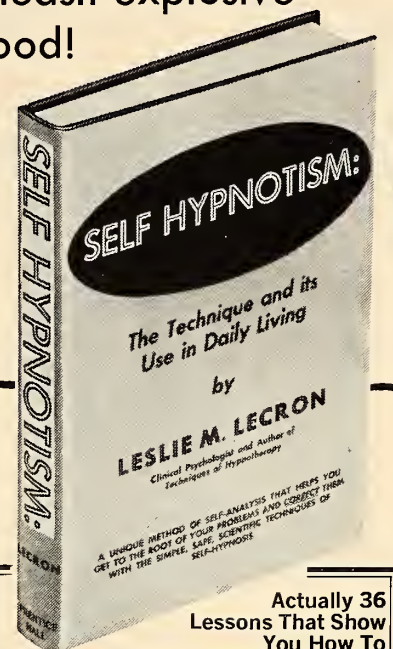
Depending on the circumstances, all
(Continued on page 50)

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LESLIE M. LeCRON is internationally known as one of the modern authorities on hypnotism and self-hypnotism. He is the author of three textbooks and many technical journal articles on medical hypnosis. He is a Fellow of the International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis, an honorary member of the British Society of Medical Hypnosis, and a member of the American Board of Psychological Hypnosis.

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(Continued from page 48)

these opinions have merit. One thing sure, the industry is holding up. Annual production of creel-size trout by state and federal hatcheries is about 20 million. These fish weigh 4.8 million pounds. The production cost varies from 20¢ per pound to \$1.80, and averages 89¢.

Naturally, the real cost depends on how many are caught. Follow-ups of planted fish show that even the largest sizes of propagated trout have a high loss rate after they are on their own in a stream. The sooner you bring heavy angling pressure to bear, the more of these planted fish pay off. Put catchables into a wilderness stream with little fishing, and the number caught will be inconsequential. Turn them into a pool below a bridge near a city, and the fish come out fast—maybe nine out of ten.

Planting catchables willy-nilly on a large scale can be a sorry drain on a state's entire program. Longtime fishery scientist Paul R. Needham estimated that 65% to 85% of most state budgets for game fish went for trout propagation. Yet only a minority of anglers fished for trout, and of those who did, the 10% who were "experts" caught over half the fish!

Nonetheless, there is heavy demand for stocking, and without it many streams near big cities would furnish no trout fishing at all. Special trout stamps or licenses make it possible for the put-and-take angler to pay for his own show, and on this basis many administrators consider it justified. In an experimental "city fishing" program, California is stocking 18 favorably situated lakes and streams where a daily fee is charged. This pays all costs and leaves a surplus for improvements.

Even if this kind of operation increases substantially around population centers, the fact remains that wild fish in wild streams will furnish the great bulk of our trout fishing. And most professionals agree with a remark made by Vermont's Fish and Game Director, George W. Davis, "We feel that the best thing you can do for a good trout stream is to keep the hatchery trucks away from it."

IF WE HANDLED our conservation affairs the way a big business works, the answer to a stocking problem or any other management question would come from the research worker. The facts would then be applied by the management crew, first on a small scale and later on a large scale as they were proved. Actually, we are set up to do this, although some states are ahead of others in applying scientific methods. There is steady improvement everywhere.

Consider the situation 20 years ago,

when millions of bass and bluegill fingerlings were turned out by hatcheries and dumped into natural lakes and streams. Now we know that this was monumental waste. Today we still produce those small fish, but they are furnishing the initial breeding (and catching) stock in new farm ponds and artificial lakes. They pay off handsomely. Probably 1½ million small impoundments have been built and stocked under the guidance of professional help in federal and state agencies. The latest turn of events is that recreation has become respectable in the program of the Department of Agriculture. A landowner can now get cost sharing



"I've finally gotten around to fixing that squeaky step."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

on a pond that he builds simply for wildlife or fishing. In the farm pond program, the soil, water, and fishery "experts" have put a lot of sport where there was none before—and they have only begun.

In facing the awesome prospect of a doubling human population and a tripling demand for more hunting and fishing, our fish and game agencies can see their big challenge in three phases: (1) protecting and using to full advantage what we already have; (2) restoring and salvaging game and fish resources that have been degraded; (3) creating new productive ranges for wildlife, fish, and people. In actual practice there are plenty of projects which involve all of these objectives.

Hunting and fishing regulations are a protective device, and such rules have been the subject of a lot of fact finding. Often enough, it has been discovered that we were *over protecting* and wasting a part of the annual crop the sportsman could take.

Pheasant hunting studies leave no doubt that if only cocks are shot, the big bird that we imported from China in

1881 can stand up under fantastically heavy shooting. In most ranges, about three-fourths of the cocks are shot. Biologically, you could take nine out of ten cocks and still leave enough for breeding, but the ringneck pheasant is so cagey that anything approaching this harvest is seldom possible. In most states, bag limits are needed to spread the "easy kill" of opening day, but long seasons are often practicable. On my desk this morning is an attractive brochure from "Nebraska-land" which advertises the "nation's longest pheasant season," from October 6 to January 26, with a daily limit of four and a possession limit of 20. Nebraska has a big pheasant surplus which can be offered to non-residents, and thereby bring in benefits to the game fund and the tourist business. These regulations are nothing for New Jersey to copy, but adapting rules to fit specific situations is good, scientific management.

RESearch HAS shown that quail, grouse, rabbits, and most other "upland" game can take an annual kill of at least half the pre-hunting numbers without cutting down the next year's crop. It is safe to say that in most hunting ranges, the kill isn't that high. We should keep in mind that migratory birds are a different matter. With undisturbed Arctic breeding ranges, geese have held up reasonably well under heavy shooting, and this is true of some ducks. But drainage and drouth have hit prairie-nesting ducks hard. In a series of good years, the sportsman's bag should show an "age ratio" of about four "old" birds (last spring's breeders) to six young. Recent samples of mallards in the Midwest have shown *less than one young per adult*, which can well represent disaster conditions. Almost any shooting of mallards in this situation probably is "overshooting." Sportsmen would do well to accept any necessary restrictions, but pressure-group opposition to change has been the bane of waterfowl management.

Pressure groups have also cost deer hunters a world of sport in many states. On the average, about 35% of most deer herds in the fall will be the young of the year. This is the size of the yearly increment, and that many deer are being lost annually if the herd is not increasing. Studies from coast to coast indicate that 25% of the pre-hunting-season herd is a reasonable and desirable kill. It's reasonable because it leaves plenty of leeway for natural losses. It's desirable because taking a quarter of any herd in the fall cuts down browsing pressure and deer losses on the winter range. It protects the food supply that must go on supporting future crops of deer.

The catch is that you seldom take more than 10% of a herd under a law

(Continued on page 52)



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VANISHING WILDLIFE

(Continued from page 50)

which forbids shooting does. States with this kind of regulation are under-harvesting their deer, which commonly means over-populated winter ranges and big losses from malnutrition and disease. Natural enemies of deer have been drastically reduced, and at the same time we are getting much more deer-producing brush country as a result of cutting and grazing. If the hunter can't take the crop by shooting both sexes, Nature takes it the hard way.

THIS SITUATION is firm evidence that game commissions ought to have full authority to set seasons and bag limits and to change regulations when needed. When pressure groups will not accept scientific evidence and instead go to the legislature to have their own ideas enacted into law, they are working against themselves. Yes, it's happening. This has been a recurring device to prevent adequate deer harvests in states where the shooting of antlerless deer is a big issue.

An even more basic protective function of public game management agencies is the prevention of further losses and damage to wildlife-producing ranges. In this they frequently need help from the sportsman himself. We still have not stopped the publicly sponsored drainage of wetlands that is destroying waterfowl habitat on the northern prairie breeding ground and in the stopover and wintering areas of these fowl farther south. Either we will stop this drainage binge, or waterfowl will continue on the long decline. In the case of coastal marshes, they are also the nursery waters for many a marine fishery, which, if more thoroughly studied and managed, could furnish a world of sport. Likely enough, better opportunities of this kind could get the mind of my New Jersey friend off hatchery trout.

A hard-driving campaign to clean up the water-pollution mess could help keep the decent waters we have and restore a vast acreage of lakes, streams, bays, and inlets that have long since ceased to support fish or recreation of any kind. By insisting on this we could open up waters right where they are needed most—in regions of shut-in sportsmen and shut-out wildlife.

Game and fish administrators find their programs under perpetual harassment by the forces of "progress." They can send out crews to make management plans for a lake, then find the fish-producing shallows obliterated by a land fill for real estate. They can spend money to improve miles of a trout stream, only to have highway engineers build a new road down the valley, lopping off whole oxbows to be left dry and dead, deepen-

ing and straightening the channel for quick runoff, bulldozing banks, and generally devastating the habitat of trout and fishermen. Often the game and fish administrator can't talk convincingly to the governor or the highway commissioner, but an alert state sportsmen's federation can.

Admittedly, we are late in the game to keep much natural scenery in many built-up areas. Plans to rescue the remaining openings as relaxing space for crowded people are getting plenty of study in the national and state capitols. Even in less populated regions, additions to national parks, wildlife refuges, and recreation areas are having rough going. Prices are on the way up, and private interests are multiplying. Every state has a federal aid program of land acquisition and development for public game areas and fishing sites. Through his federal excise taxes and license fees, the sportsman has been paying the bill for land and water that is getting intensive year-round use by the entire public. Interior Department statistics indicated that in 1962 the nation's hunters and fishermen contributed \$143 million to finance state and federal wildlife conservation efforts.

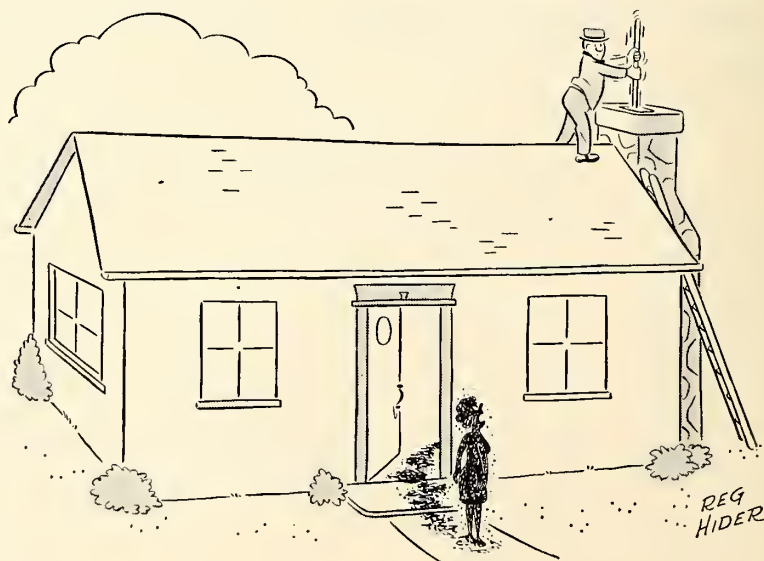
But time is running out, and this annual tax income isn't doing the big job. The urgency of land buying and more recreation areas is behind a \$75 million bond issue in New York State. Wisconsin has a 1¢-a-pack cigarette tax that is giving a boost to the program. Moves are on the way in other states. The 87th Congress passed the Accelerated Public Works Act, and immediately made some \$6 million of the funds available to the Interior Department for allocation

through the Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs. The new money goes to state fish and game departments for projects which will help to stimulate employment in rural areas. Congress is currently considering the "Land and Water Conservation Fund" proposal which would provide an estimated \$150 million annually to be used in the improvement of recreation facilities on federal lands and waters, as well as grants-in-aid to states for the same purpose. The money would come back through user fees charged in the areas concerned.

It's also high time for a look at the laws governing the management and use of our public land estate—which is the nation's outdoor playground. At the 1963 North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, President Ira N. Gabrielson of the Wildlife Management Institute pointed out the great urgency of holding onto and getting more use from these public areas. Said Dr. Gabrielson, "In the horse-and-buggy situation of the national land reserve, it is easier for one man or one corporation to get hold of a choice recreation area under a bogus mining claim than it is for a family to find a picnic table."

LET US HOPE that the sixties will be known to future generations as the decade when the sportsmen of America were finally awakened to the job to be done, the science that can work for them, and the means they have of putting hunting, fishing, and other kinds of outdoor recreation on a firm footing.

The rewards are for now and for all time to come—it's worth it. THE END



"Okay, it's unclogged."

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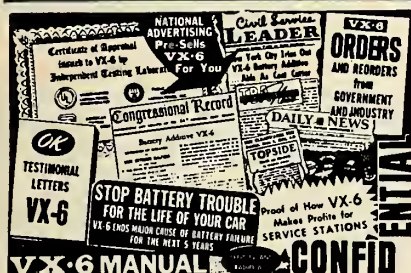


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Yes, this is the offer that National Dynamics makes you! Send coupon below for the free, complete VX-6 Sales Kit, big earnings plan, illustrated literature—everything you need to get started at once making good money in your area PLUS INFORMATION ON HOW TO GET YOUR FREE ELECTRONIC DEMONSTRATOR.

NATIONAL DYNAMICS, Dept. AL-2

23 West 47th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Send me free information on how to get started making big money with VX-6 right away, plus the NEW 1961 National Dynamics Sales Kit.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Read this Secret of Selling, Then CASH IN FOR YOURSELF

Alfred W. Walter mailed this coupon. In *Less than 2 months*, he re-ordered over 500 dozen units of VX-6, made more money in a month than many men make in a year. Without any knowledge or experience in cars, his FREE palm-sized Electrical Demonstration Unit closed sales in 30 seconds flat.

Proved In His Own Oldsmobile

"I tried VX-6 first in my own Oldsmobile. Results were so amazing that I ordered a trial shipment of 3 dozen units, started selling friends, then found that it was just as easy to sell volume users such as farmers, taxis, used car dealers, local governments, boat owners, service

stations, department stores and industrial users.

"My palm-sized Electronic Demonstrator does my selling for me. The most fantastic, convincing selling device I have ever seen—easily worth \$20,000 a year to me in sales and profits."

64 Million Reasons Why You Should Answer This Ad

There are over 67 million cars on the road. Over 3 million already use VX-6, leaving you a fantastic and responsive market. One application at only \$2.98 is all that is needed for the life of the car.

Your story is as simple as that, and these facts are something that can't be resisted by any motorist with a battery in his car and a brain in his head.

FREE! Scientific NEW Electronic DEMONSTRATOR!

Engineered exclusively by National Dynamics, this mighty midget sales-maker nestles in the palm of your hand... works a small miracle before the prospect's eyes! Put the prongs in any glass of water... nothing will happen! Then add VX-6 (instantly creating electronic conductivity through the water.) THE BULB LIGHTS UP, yet water remains safe enough to drink!

IN JUST 30 SECONDS

you have presented PROOF POSITIVE that VX-6 WORKS... yet it WILL NOT HARM battery! You get this palm-size wonder-worker FREE with your first order!

When The Bulb Lights, The Sale Is Made!



SEEING IS BELIEVING

"Yes, one actual demonstration beats a mouth-ful of words." You can PROVE how VX-6 works, right before your very eyes. If your battery won't even hold a charge, put one unit of VX-6 into it as directed, THEN TORTURE TEST the battery like this. Turn on lights, step on starter, BUT DO NOT TURN ON IGNITION.

Run the battery down completely until it is so weak the lights barely glow. Now turn off the light switch. Wait 3 minutes. Switch on the ignition and turn (or step) on the starter. The battery with VX-6 in it will start the car with a surge of power IT REGAINED IN THOSE FEW MINUTES.



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S. J. Lane New York	\$15,890.30 In One Year Only
Peter Janzen Illinois	\$2,955.84 6 Mos. Part Time Selling This Year
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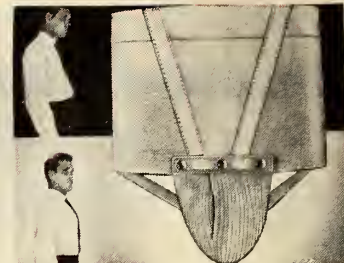


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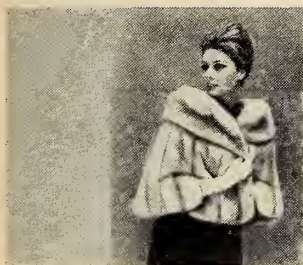
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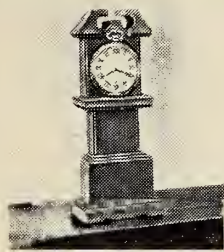
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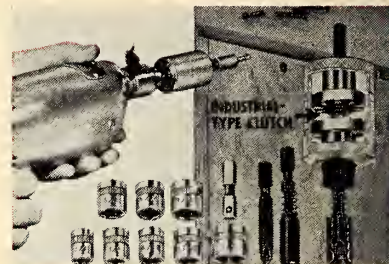
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PARTING SHOTS



"Okay, I guess you've got time for one cigarette."

SEW WHAT?

A woman who was very active in club and charity work came home one evening to find her husband busily engaged in darning a pair of his own socks. She watched him for a minute and then said: "You men think you know everything, but you never learn. You've got that thimble on the wrong finger."

"I know," replied the husband grimly. "It should be on yours!"

HERM ALBRIGHT

PROPER AND FITTING

When teen-age Jerry's two unmarried aunts from the city visited his family at their farm home for the weekend, his mother suggested that they all go for a hike and picnic in the nearby woods. However, it developed that the guests had brought no suitable clothes for such an outing.

"My clothes are too big," said the plumpish hostess, "but I'm sure Jerry's dungarees and shirts will fit you." Turning to her son, she said—"You wouldn't mind if the girls wore your jeans, would you?"

"Well, I'm not so sure," grinned Jerry with feigned reluctance. "I've never had aunts in my pants before."

DAVID O. FLYNN

DOWN TO THE SEA IN QUIPS

Two New Yorkers vacationing in South Carolina were caught in a sudden storm as they fished a few miles off shore. A Coast Guard cutter drew alongside their boat and found them huddled like half-drowned rats against the wind and rain. Taking them aboard, the Coast Guardsmen reported to the shore station: "Nobody hurt, sir. Just a couple of damp Yankees."

AL SPONG

FAMILY TRAIT

The Sunday School teacher suddenly stopped reading a passage in the Bible and asked the youngsters:

"Why do you believe in God?"

She got a variety of answers, some full of simple faith, others obviously insincere. One of her pupils happened to be the son of a minister.

"Tell me, Master Jones," she said, "why do you believe in God?"

"I guess," he answered apologetically, "it just runs in our family."

F. G. KERNAN

OF MICE AND MEN

Winning Answer

At home this guy is a Mouse who bows
In every way to the way of his spouse.
But, outside, he acts like a Dominant Male
And gets his own weigh—on a penny scale.

Secret Weapon

Now here is one of the strong-willed gents
Who wins in conjugal arguments,
With the Last Word stated in accents clear,
"Of course, you are perfectly right, my dear."

BERTON BRALEY

ETC., ETC.

A politician's promise is a group of words that has stood the acid test of time and again.

DAN BENNETT

SUCCESS STORY

Any stranger will lend
You a hand in distress,
But it takes a real friend
To forgive your success.

ETHEL JACOBSON

UNBORROWED

There's a sign on a girl's closet in a nearby sorority house which reads—"No Dresspassing."

GIL STERN

SUCH IS LIFE

Life is less a bowl of cherries,
Optimists please note,
Than owning a suit with two pair of pants
And burning a hole in the coat!

THOMAS USK

EVERY ZIP HELPS

Husbands are often asked to help zip up wives, but now everybody's being asked to help zip up the mails!

NORMA McLAIN STOOP

GULP!

To swallow those angry
Words may be best
In spite of the fact
That they're hard to digest!

MAY RICHSTONE



"Don't hesitate to stop in and free-load again anytime."



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